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At prices that defy competition.

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Important to You and You and You

As an all-round place to buy Household Necessities,

Hastie's Fair Cannot Be Beat

We know it. Compare prices and you will know it.

77 GOVERNMENT STREET.

GRISTING \$1 Per Ton

Attended to while You Wait Bring us Your Grains

THE BRACKMAN-KER MILLING CO., LTD.

Reports From The Generals

Japanese Commanders Tell Tokio of Progress Made at the Front.

Centre Column of the Left Army Stated to Be Chasing the Enemy.

Russian Losses Include 30,000 Men, Guns, Ammunition Wagons and Rifles.

Tokio, Oct. 15.—(S. P. M.)—Lengthy reports from the field received today and published tonight say:

"Right army—The force of the enemy which opposed the right flank of the right holding the vicinity of Tumen-tsu (Tumen) and Ta passes engaged our detachment which was sent to Benshin, but was unable to keep his ground on October 14th and showed signs of retreat. The commander of the army then ordered the Benshin detachment to hotly pursue the enemy toward the east and north. This detachment immediately formed itself into two detachments and pursued the enemy toward Pintaizu and the Hsata (Sakhi) river, driving the enemy before them.

"The enemy who had retreated stopped at Pintaizu and is fortifying that place. "The right column of the army which had been engaging the enemy near Chinko-sin (Chinkosin pass), observing that the enemy showed signs of retreat, immediately gave chase toward Taohaku, while the centre and left columns continued to attack the force of the enemy which were occupying position near Siku mountain and defeated them. These columns immediately withdrew to a line on the Sha (Sakhi) river.

"The enemy opposing the left column was about one division strong and fled in confusion toward Fempis. His artillery is still holding a position near Ta pass and is bombarding us.

"A body of our supports which had been driving a small force of the enemy before it since the morning of the 14th took possession of Wata mountain. Observing that the enemy from the movements of his wagon column was commencing a retreat, this body of our supports immediately pursued him, sending a portion of its detachment to Sungshutzu (Chingshutzu).

"Centre army—After attacking and disorganizing the forces of the enemy which were holding Chinko-sin, Fempis, Tumen-tsu and the vicinity of these places, the centre army has been driving them north of the Sha (Sakhi) river since the morning of October 14th and has reached and now holds a line on the river.

"The left army—The main strength of the right column of this army was directed against Humngchiatan. It drove the enemy northward and on October 14th at 1 p. m. it mastered the heights in that vicinity.

"The centre column, after defeating the enemy posted on the south of Shih-shih, occupied the positions which he had been holding.

"A portion of the centre column which was directed against Linchun-pao, co-operating with a portion of the left column fought a fierce battle and at 4 p. m. stormed and captured Linchun-pao. Our forces are now chasing the enemy.

"The Russian forces holding Linchun-pao consisted of over a regiment of artillery with two batteries of artillery, and this force is now retreating toward Singant, where the Russians are halting. A portion of the centre column is pursuing the enemy toward Yabou.

"The forces of the enemy opposing the left wing of the left army at Ching-shan-pao and neighborhood, where the left column was engaging them gradually obtained reinforcements and at 3 p. m. made a counter-attack, but they were successfully repulsed by our left column. The strength of the enemy opposing the left column was fully four regiments of infantry with ten batteries of artillery.

"The report continues: "From October 10th to October 13th the result of the continuous fighting has been favorable in every direction, while the enemy's strength was always superior. Not only was the enemy defeated, but he was vigorously pursued by us, our forces pressing him against the left bank of the Hun river and inflicting upon him heavy loss.

"The guns captured number over thirty and the prisoners taken number several hundred.

"Thus the object of the enemy has been completely frustrated and his offensive movement has ended in final failure.

"The corpses left by the enemy at different points are too numerous to be exactly counted. The enemy's loss cannot be easily ascertained, owing to the continuance of the fighting, but they must exceed 30,000. The trophies, besides the guns, include an enormous quantity of ammunition wagons and rifles. They are still uncounted. The Russian corpses left on the field between October 10th and 13th and buried by us exceeded 2,000 in number. The bodies left after the fighting of October 13th are numerous. Our casualties October 11th and 12th were fifteen officers killed, 46 wounded and 1,250 men killed and wounded. The enemy defeated by the Szechuan garrison October 10th appears to have halted at Pintaizu. According to prisoners, the Russian force formerly stationed at Latazhou lost 60 killed and wounded. The Japanese loss was three officers and a few men wounded."

Saint Alice Natural Mineral Water

FRIGHTFUL LOSS WILL OVERSHADOW LIAOYANG

General Kuropatkin's World Famed Advance Has Probably Ended in Complete Disaster And Losses Stagger Russians Even After Liaoyang.

Unable to withstand the tremendous assault of the Japanese, Kuropatkin has been forced back to a position north of Shakh river after a battle of the most desperate and sanguinary character. Absolutely no official news of today's fighting has been given out at St. Petersburg but the correspondent there of the A. P. after repeating unofficial but circumstantial reports, said to originate in high places, cables the public is convinced Kuropatkin's advance has ended in complete disaster with such frightful losses that they will stagger Russia even after Liaoyang. Oyama reporting to Tokio says that the fighting continues, but that the Russians are retiring, and the correspondent adds: "Kuropatkin evidently is crushingly defeated." The Japanese Commander estimated the Russian losses at thirty thousand.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 15.—(S. P. M.)—The silence of the Russian authorities at this critical hour is heart-breaking for the public. Not a single official word has been given out to relieve the suspense and anxiety for over twenty-four hours, and the public is convinced that it can only mean that General Kuropatkin's world-proclaimed advance has ended in complete disaster, with such frightful losses that they will stagger Russia even after Liaoyang.

Most circumstantial stories, attributed to court circles, are told of the failure of the Russian left, from where Kuropatkin aimed his chief blow. The Russian commander is said to have had two and a half army corps there, with one and a half corps in reserve, and they are said to have been beaten and thrown into a state of confusion bordering on a rout, it being now only a question of the magnitude of the defeat.

According to these stories, Kuropatkin was only feinting on his front, having only three army corps with one general in reserve along the whole centre and right.

The Japanese "winning movement" westward, which the general staff had repeatedly declined to consider dangerous, is also said to be developing strength enough to be a real threat against the Russian communications in the rear.

It is impossible to trace these stories to a responsible source. The general staff pronounced them to be wild, attributing them to the general feeling of panic. Yet the members of the staff reluctantly admit that they can offer no official news to contradict them.

The officials of the war office themselves seem to share in the general pessimism. The Emperor, they say, has Kuropatkin's report but has not yet transmitted them. The only thing the general staff is able to offer is information contained in the Associated

The End is Not Yet.

Tokio, Oct. 15.—(S. P. M.)—As a result of the bloody battle of October 14, the Russians left 2,000 dead on the field which they lost. Field Marshal Oyama estimates the Russian losses at over 30,000. The fighting continued all along the entire line today, and the end is not near. It seems to be impossible for the Russians to rally, and they probably will be pressed back across the Hun river.

General Kuropatkin's southern advance has been beaten back and his army is in retreat. He is now fighting doggedly so as to spare the Russian army from an utter rout.

Field Marshal Oyama's triumphant troops have driven the Russians north to a line along the Shakh river. They are vigorously pressing the pursuit, and probably will inflict further severe damage on Kuropatkin's forces.

Press St. Petersburg despatch of this morning, announcing that unofficial reports from the battlefield were more encouraging and that there had been no rout, but there was no question but that the Russians had fallen back twenty miles.

But the public, taught by long experience the meaning of official silence, refuses to interpret it now as being anything but disaster. The failure of the Russian newspaper correspondents at the front to send the results of yesterday's fighting is also taken to be confirmatory of the worst, as it was invariably in the past that when reverses overtake the army, the censor immediately shuts down, limiting the correspondents to incidents from which no idea is obtainable of the large scale of the result.

The extent of the Russian losses is partially indicated by the correspondent of the Ruskoe Slovo, who telegraphs that General Biderling's corps holding the centre of the right flank almost entire brigade of the third division, including a third of its artillery brigade (forty-eight guns), the neighboring corps being too hard pressed to offer assistance.

General Zaroubaeff's corps suffered terribly before its retreat October 10th, his brigade of reserves arriving too late. Zaroubaeff himself narrowly escaped a shell bursting inside a hut from whence the general had just emerged.

General Mischchenko on the left also suffered heavily. The fighting was at such close range that his gunners were mowed down by the Japanese infantry. The Japanese positions which the Russians were trying to take were surrounded on three sides by wire entanglements which cost the Russians dear. The Japanese in some instances abandoned their khaki uniforms, donned grey overcoats and repeated a trick they have often employed during the war especially in night attacks of yelling out in Russian when discovered "Friends." This time they crept up to the Russian positions shouting "Orders have been given to retreat." but were soon discovered.

A correspondent, telegraphing from Mukden yesterday said there was a lull in the fighting and that the Russians east of the railroad were holding the line of the Shakh river. Prices on the Bourse were not much affected by the news from the front. Government bonds dropped one-eighth of a point.

JAPANESE VICTORY REPORTED TO U. S.

Legation Receives News of Entire Success of Oyama's Attack.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The Japanese legation today received the following cablegram from the home government at Tokio: "Marshal Oyama reports engagements on Friday as follows: 'His Imperial Highness Prince Kanini is now fighting on the left bank of the Taishu river at a point seven miles east of Benshin. Our attack and advance are progressing satisfactory throughout the whole front. Our left army captured ten more guns.'"

A second cablegram reads as follows: "Marshal Oyama reports that throughout the entire front of our armies the enemy was driven back to the right bank of the Shakh river, thus totally destroying the enemy's plan of attack. The casualties of the enemy are estimated at 30,000. The corpses which were buried by our men on Thursday exceeded 2,000. The trophies consist of a large number of rifles, ammunition cases, etc., besides the guns already reported."

K. OF P. COMMITTEES.

Richmond, Ind., Oct. 15.—Charles E. Shiveley, supreme chancellor Knights of Pythias, today made public the list of officers and special committee to serve during his administration of affairs. The chairman include the following: Judiciary, C. M. Hanson, Mahan; Massachusetts, creditables, J. H. Scott, Delaware; reports, William Lade, New York; mileage and per diem, D. J. Peace, Ontario; written work, A. B. Gardener, New York; uniform rank, W. E. Hillecock, New Jersey; subcommittee and reference, A. H. George, Vermont.

PASSENGERS' LUCKY ESCAPE.

Sleeping Car Breaks Away From Train and Jumps the Track Into Creek.

Roseburg, Ore., 15.—A sleeping car attached to the rear of the northbound Southern Pacific overland train broke loose, left the track and plunged over a 15-foot embankment into Cow creek while the train was running at full speed one mile south of Westfork. None of the occupants of the car were killed although several were seriously, and some slightly, injured. The car tipped over and slid top downward, stopping at the edge of the creek, which was swollen by the recent rains. The train crew entered the car through the windows and assisted the passengers to disengage themselves from the wreck.

GENERAL KELLER'S CAUSTIC CRITICISMS

Late Russian Commander Exposed Rottenness of Army to His Wife.

Vienna, Oct. 15.—The London Times' correspondent here has received the following from a Russian correspondent: "One of the most interesting contributions to the history of the war will be General Keller's letters to his wife, which contain much important information concerning the organization of the army and the conduct of the troops. Whole regiments were without uniforms or proper clothing of any sort. Others had no boots. The sanitary arrangements were appalling. General confusion reigned."

"General Keller expressed himself very strongly concerning the capacity of his colleagues. His opinion of General Kuropatkin was not high, and his views of several others do not form pleasant reading."

"The officers concerned and their friends have induced the Countess Keller to defer the publication of these letters until after the war."

LATEST ESTIMATE OF THE LOSSES

Tokio, Oct. 16—9 a. m.—The latest advices are that the Russians left 4,500 dead in front of Gen. Kuropatkin's army alone. The Russian losses, therefore are estimated at 20,000.

MONSTER HOTEL FOR CHICAGO.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—The News today says that Chicago is to have the largest hotel in the world. It will cost \$10,000,000, to be twenty-two stories high, and dwarf in size and magnificence, it is promised, any structure of the kind ever erected. The builders and owners will be a syndicate of Chicago and Eastern capitalists headed by Otto Young. The hotel will occupy property measuring 400 feet in length by 171 feet in depth on Michigan avenue, two blocks south of the auditorium. Steel construction will be used in building the new hotel, which will be the highest building in Chicago in point of stories, with the exception of the Masonic Temple.

NELSON SYNDICATE TO BUY BREWERIES

Interior Boozie Factories to be Amalgamated Under One Management.

Nelson, B. C., Oct. 15.—A deal was closed today by which the Reisterer and the Gossnell breweries passed into the hands of a syndicate of which local hotel men are said to be secret co-conspirators. The former was owned by the Reisterer estate and J. H. Rowley and has been purchased outright by the syndicate.

The Gossnell brewery was owned mainly by William Gossnell, who is one of the syndicate. It is understood that the Gossnell brewery will be closed as the Reisterer has sufficient capacity to do all the business that both breweries have been doing. John J. Malone, William Gossnell and G. Thomas, as trustees for the syndicate, took over the Reisterer brewery this afternoon, and they will manage the business for the syndicate until a company can be incorporated.

Among others the following named are members of the syndicate: John J. Malone, William Gossnell, Gus Thomas, Gus Erickson, L. P. Nelson, John Johnson, John Blomberg, Thomas Madden, Joseph Sturgeon, C. F. Wainwright, G. W. Bartlett, W. R. Thompson, J. Fred Hsiao.

A SOCIETY WEDDING.

Philadelphia, Oct. 15.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt were the honored guests at the wedding of Miss Rebecca Page Knox, daughter of United States Senator Knox and Jas. Robert Tindle at the country home of Senator Knox, near Valley Forge today.

A FEARFUL FALL.

St. Paul, Oct. 15.—While experimenting with a patent fire escape swung from the eighth story of the Germania Life building this afternoon, P. M. Scanlon and wife, of Minneapolis, fell from the third story to the stone sidewalk. Mrs. Scanlon was killed and her husband fatally injured.

WILL ADORN SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco, Oct. 15.—Former Mayor James D. Phelan, as president of the Association for the Improvement and Adornment of San Francisco, has addressed a communication to the board of supervisors, stating that he had arranged for the immediate purchase of \$2,000,000 worth of the municipal bonds authorized to be issued for making public improvements. The bonds desired include, the following: issue of \$1,000,000; \$300,000; children's play grounds, \$740,000; Mission park, \$292,000; library site, \$647,000.

The Struggle Is Resumed

At Daybreak Yesterday Battle Again Started and Raged All Day.

Frightful Carnage Described by Correspondent Who Witnessed the Fight.

Russians Admire Gallantry of Their Brave Enemy Under Fire.

Mukden, Oct. 15.—A Russian correspondent of the Associated Press, in his story of the fighting below Mukden, says: "The struggle was resumed today at daybreak with every promise of another day of stubborn combat. It is now the sixth day of a fight unprecedented in history for the stubbornness and tenacity shown by both sides. The fighting Friday morning was resumed at 6 o'clock. We again advanced from Shakh, capturing the advanced positions held by the Japanese by brilliant attacks by the Zepiatievsky and Lukinovsky regiments. We reached their second line positions, but here a fierce artillery battle compelled our troops to halt and a desperate artillery duel was commenced. Twelve Japanese guns were silenced, every gunner being killed and their infantry support also being driven back. The guns stood in plain view, but it was impossible for us to take them. Two battalions which were ordered to secure the Japanese guns, advanced in the face of a terrible cannonade and rifle fire from the Japanese rear positions. It was, however, an impossible task, as the shrapnel of the enemy decimated the advancing ranks. Whole companies withered and the terrible fire and our men were compelled to abandon the attempt."

"Later in the day a similar fate befell three of our batteries. They had advanced behind our infantry to pave the way for an attack on the Japanese position, but the infantry was forced back, the artillerymen were almost all killed and the guns remained alone. The Japanese made repeated desperate advances in the hope of securing the guns, but each time were driven off, and towards nightfall we removed the guns safely."

"Our artillery action was beyond praise. Throughout the day the service of the guns and the accuracy of the fire was splendid. An entire battery was mowed down while attempting to advance, the troops fighting brilliantly and blood literally flowing in streams. Everywhere death seems to be a secondary consideration. Towards evening the fighting at Shakh abated and we had the Japanese retained our respective positions."

"Excellent news was received from the eastern division Friday night, but it is so cautious that it seems unwise to believe until it is officially confirmed. We can only counsel patience. Any hour may decide the fate of the battle."

HEBREW HONORED BY KAISER.

New York, Oct. 15.—Emperor William has, according to a Times' despatch from Berlin, nominated a Hebrew millionaire merchant, James Simon, to be a life member of the Prussian house of peers.

STEAMERS COLLIDE.

The Kildonan, From Montreal for London, Zeached Near Gravesend.

London, Oct. 15.—The British steamer Kildonan from Montreal for this port, is ashore below Gravesend, having been in collision with the British steamer Montauk, outward bound. The port bows of both vessels are damaged above the water line.

MISS GRANT TO WED MACY.

San Diego, Cal., Oct. 15.—It is announced that the marriage of Miriam Grant, daughter of U. S. Senator S. C. Grant, jun., to Lieut. U. S. Macy, of the navy, will occur next Monday in the East, where Miss Grant now is. Mrs. Grant is now in St. Louis, and will be present at the ceremony. Lieut. Macy was formerly an officer on the training ship Adams.

STEAMER ABANDONED.

London, Oct. 15.—The British steamer Hubert had arrived at Barbados and reports that on October 7, in lat. 35, long. 70, she sighted the British steamer Kelvin, Capt. McLennan, abandoned and listed to starboard. On account of the bad weather and a heavy sea, the Kelvin could not be boarded. The Kelvin sailed from New York on October 5 for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

MOODY HAS NARROW ESCAPE

Washington, Oct. 15.—Attorney General Moody, who returned today from a campaign trip, met with what might have been a serious accident not long after his arrival. While he was taking a horseback ride a team of runaway mules collided with his horse with such force that he was thrown to the pavement. Fortunately he alighted in such a manner as to sustain no injury beyond a shaking up.

LORD MILNER MAY SUCCEED CURZON

Report That Owing to His Wife's Health Viceroy Will Not Return to India.

London, Oct. 15.—A story was printed in the St. James' Gazette this afternoon to the effect that Lord Curzon, the viceroy of India, will not return to his post on account of his wife's illness, and that Lord Milner, who recently resigned the high commissioner-ship of South Africa, is likely to be appointed his successor. The Associated Press learns, however, that Lord Curzon has taken no steps whatever to be relieved of his post and that he has still every intention of remaining in that exalted appointment. It is understood, would be given to Lord Selborne, the first lord of the admiralty.

PUBLIC NOTICE

INCREASED CAR SERVICE

DOUGLAS STREET, SPRING RIDGE, OUTER WHARF AND BEACON HILL.

On and after Wednesday, October 5, a Twelve Minute service will be given on the above streets. Cars leave BEACON HILL at 8 minutes past the hour and every TWELVE MINUTES thereafter; SPRING RIDGE on the EVEN HOUR and every TWELVE MINUTES thereafter; OUTER WHARF on the EVEN HOUR and every TWELVE MINUTES thereafter; BEACON HILL 8 minutes past the hour and every TWELVE MINUTES thereafter.

Get time tables from the Company's offices, 35 Yates Street.

R. C. Electric Ry. Co., Ltd.

Wedding Journey Is Not Business

Ottawa Magistrate Rules That Groom's Plea of Duty Is Not Good.

A Hot Box Interferes With Sir Richard Cartwright's Exclusiveness.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Oct. 15.—Some English exporters to Canada are complaining that under the dumping clause of the Canadian tariff, the advantage of the preference is practically denied them because they are compelled to have goods chiefly of English manufacture in separate packages and the cost of handling is thereby so much increased that any advantage of the preference disappears. It appears, however, that they are under a mistaken apprehension, as they are at liberty to put up goods in the same packages as other goods. All that is required is that they shall be distinguishable and the facts shall appear in the invoice. They will, therefore, be put to no extra expense in packing.

Some amusement was caused by the decision of Magistrate O'Keefe with reference to a gentleman who desired to have his name placed on the voters' list. The applicant was not in the city during the days assigned for registration, but he pleaded that he was entitled to register subsequently because he was unavoidably absent on business, to wit, his wedding journey. Magistrate O'Keefe held that, in contemplation of the law, the bridegroom was away on a pleasure trip, and is, therefore, not entitled to register.

Sir Richard Cartwright started yesterday for Winnipeg in a private car attached to the Canadian train. When Carleton Place was reached it was discovered that the private car had developed a hot box, which necessitated its being put off for repairs. Sir Richard was then confronted with the option of proceeding to Winnipeg in the regular Pullman or remaining over for another day. He chose the latter alternative and returned to Ottawa and made another start today. He is billed to speak in Winnipeg on Tuesday evening.

The Dominion government has given another contract for 10,000 tons of steel rails to the Consolidated Lake Superior Company. They will be delivered in Montreal early in the season.

FINNISH COLONY DEVELOPS SCHISM

Former Leader and Half Population Start Search for New Home.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Oct. 15.—The Finnish colony on Malcom Island, so generously aided by the provincial government, is disrupted and set in halves.

Matti Kurri, its founder, the idealistic communist, is no longer its president. Austin Mackala, a strong business man, succeeded in undermining the influence of Kurri and apparently forced his resignation. Kurri takes half the colonists and goes elsewhere to found another ideal community. It is believed Mackala will be chosen new president.

The fact that all the members of the community making over a dollar a day gave the entire surplus for the common good of the community of late caused much trouble. In fact the colony seemed to be involved incessantly in money troubles, and this week came the culmination.

AFFAIRS AT ROSSLAND.

Shipments of Ore From the Camps—Progress of Work on Mines.

Rossland, B. C., Oct. 15.—Ore shipments for the week were: Le Roi, 2,000; Centre Star, 1,440; War Eagle, 1,140; Jumbo, 450; White Bear, 20. Total for week, 5,580 tons; total for year, 75,485 tons. The principal feature of late was the strike of rich ore in Jumbo lower levels, and the revival of rumors of the amalgamation of Le Roi, War Eagle and Centre Star, with some talk of the inclusion of Southside mine. The Boundary, which is controlled by McMillan and Waterford of the Le Roi directorate, Prof. Brock, of the Dominion geological survey and Kingston School of Mining, has been granted the month's leave to arbitrate in the matter. He will arrive here next week. All the concentrators in Rossland camp are preparing to resume operations after the shutdown owing to the exceptionally dry spell. The city is trying to arrange an additional water supply for next year at a cost of about \$50,000.

PHILLIPS-WOLLEY AT SMITH'S MEETING

Conservative Candidate Gets to Close Quarters With His Opponent.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, Oct. 15.—Capt. Clive Phillips-Wolley addressed the electors of Nanaimo at a meeting called in the interests of Ralph Smith and was splendidly received. Following Mr. Smith he took his position as a labor candidate to pieces, and in a rattling address punctuated by frequent applause, scored the Liberal position. Lieut.-Col. Gregory and Mr. McPherson spoke for Mr. Smith, making long speeches which were terminated by the audience.

Colonel Gregory attacked Mr. Haverthwaite, who rose from the audience to reply, but was refused the platform by Mr. Smith.

All three candidates addressed the meeting and judging by the reception accorded each Capt. Wolley should poll a big vote.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative, Bromo Quinine Tablets. Get druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Deepest Gloom At St. Petersburg

Enormous Losses and Army's Check Prepares People for Anything.

Belief Grows That Kuropatkin Was Compelled to Advance.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 16.—(2 a. m.)—The latest report from the front brings the story of the great battle up to Saturday morning when the fighting at Shukhi was renewed with animated vigor. The Russians are holding their position there and apparently neither they nor the Japanese are able to advance. All accounts agree that the battle of Liaoyang is already being overshadowed in fierceness and the number of casualties. It is now the sixth day of the desperate fighting and the issue is still in the balance.

The feeling in St. Petersburg is one of extreme gloom and depression. The lack of official news, the undoubted checking of General Kuropatkin's aggressive movement and the enormous Russian losses in men and guns compared with the optimistic reports from Tokio, all combine to prepare the public for anything. Nevertheless, the reports of the newspaper correspondents at the front, while admitting the heavy losses of the Russian troops and their retreat beyond Shukhi, report the soldiers as fighting with undiminished ardor. One despatch even hints at an "encouraging" encounter from the eastern flank, but counsels patience and official confirmation before accepting it as true.

There is a noteworthy absence of bitterness against Kuropatkin and the belief is prevalent that he was compelled to assume the offensive. There is an inclination to regard him as the victim of circumstances. The report that he personally assumed command of three divisions in order to cover the retreat finds widespread credence.

WAR SUMMARY.

(By Associated Press.)

There is still an utter lack of official news in the Russian capital from the scene of operations in Manchuria and the feeling of depression and gloom which has prevailed there is still manifest. It, however, has been somewhat lessened by hint that favorable news had been received from the eastern division of the Russian army. In view of the sensational character of this news, however, the people were expected to be official confirmation before accepting it fully. All the later reports of the fighting bear out the earlier statements regarding the terrible heavy losses incurred in the first six days during which the battle has raged.

ROYAL CITY NEWS OF YESTERDAY

A Hunting They Would Go—The Socker Boys Are up and Doing.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New Westminster, Oct. 15.—This morning the pleasant season opened, and all through the bush the noise of softgun discharges can be heard. Yesterday afternoon the steamers "Transfer" on her down-river trip, carried about forty hunters and their dogs from both this city and Vancouver. This morning as many, or even more, took to the road in search of the wild birds. Pheasants are reported to be thick all through the district, and if any of the shooters return with poor bags it will not be the fault of the beautiful game.

The national Association football games are now in full swing. This afternoon the Bovers of this city were billed to meet the Central Park eleven on Queen's Park. Both teams have been training hard and the Bovers are putting on the strongest team possible. This morning the Columbian College team went to Chilliwack by special boat to meet the eleven from that town. The latter were not beaten there, and the Bovers are out for championship honors and the gold medals. The Columbian College boys are in good shape and are a strong aggregation.

Yesterday a herring named Al Soon came up in the Police court charged with attempting to break into the C. P. R. freight sheds here. He was caught red-handed in the work, which he was doing with a hatchet and an iron bar. He was sent up for trial.

The annual fair at Ladner is on today and the C. P. R. steamer "Transfer" is making a special trip down at 10 a. m. to allow Westminster people an opportunity to take in the show. Reports say that the exhibits in the Delta camp beat anything known there before.

The market yesterday was a good one. Since the opening of the bridge the necessity for farmers on the south side of the river for catching the first ferry in the morning has been removed, and on this account business was later than usual in starting. All lines were well supplied.

STILL HAMMERING AT RETREATING FOES

Japanese Attack Upon Entire Russian Front Still Continues.

Lupu Village, Oct. 14 (Midnight). By Courier to Mukden.—The difficulties of their task and their heavy losses compelled the Russians to abandon their attempt to capture the heights commanding Tunia pass. Meanwhile the Japanese attacks upon the entire Russian front continued. This probably led to the orders to the east column on the night of October 13 to retreat north of the passes. The detachments on the banks also retreated, but the fight was continued in another place about 2 o'clock in the morning. The fighting at the artillery fire which began on the southwestern front, seemingly near Shukhi, the morning of Friday, became heavier and continued through the night amid a storm of rain and hail, and is continuing now at midnight. The only cessation has been daily between 7 and 10 o'clock in the evening. It is still difficult to judge the final results of this desperate fight, before which the battles at Tumen, Vafangow and even Liaoyang, pale in insignificance. The Japanese still outnumber the Russians.

All the chief roads in the direction of Mukden are crowded with wounded. The Red Cross field hospitals have mobilized all their forces. There is a great lack of bandaging and other material.

Lieut.-Col. Maximoff, who in 1902 killed Prince Wittgenstein in a duel, was severely wounded in several places.

Yesterday's arrivals at the New England were G. Wise and Mr. and Mrs. T. Hall, Dawson; A. Simon, San Francisco; W. G. Childs, Bellinham; Van Kollen, Kelley, Tecoma; A. Faldin and M. G. Faldin, Dawson; John Lindsay, Toronto, and Capt. Robbins of the Ancona.

The following players will line up on

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A few Japanese escaped and sought shelter in stacks of Chinese corn, but the Russians, carried away by the frenzy of revenge, rushed on the survivors and literally tore up their bodies with bayonets. The Russians then rolled themselves in the Japanese blankets. But the next morning the Japanese again shelled out the regiment, while their artillery came out at a run and secured a position east of the railroad.

Again General Kuropatkin ordered the Russians to retreat, but the efforts of his troops were in vain. The Russians could not reach the Japanese trenches, so withering was the Japanese fire, and only a few returned without casualties.

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One officer, his face streaming with blood, hopped up to a general, who was lying on the ground.

"Where is your company?" asked the general.

"This is all that is left," replied the officer, "it was like a slaughter house."

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Challenge for the Seawanhaka Cup—Bishop Baldwin Dangerously Ill.

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The population of Fort William is now 6,500. The taxable assessment shows an increase of one million dollars over last year and the elevator capacity is now eleven millions.

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Provincial Fisheries Inspector Finds Great Scarcity of Salmon Spawn.

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FRED CARNE'S

CO-OPERATIVE CASH GROCERY

The FIRST of its kind in British Columbia, where the purchaser BECOMES SHARE-HOLDER with Every Purchase Made, and receives his SHARE OF THE PROFITS EVERY TIME HE PAYS HIS ACCOUNT. How is this done? By the co-operation of the people. The more goods people buy from us The Cheaper we can Sell, as you can see by the following list. WE HAVE REVOLUTIONIZED THE GROCERY BUSINESS BY OUR CO-OPERATIVE PLAN, WHEN WE CAN SELL

\$6.25 Worth of Groceries for \$5.00 CASH

- | | |
|---|--------|
| One Sack Flour, any brand you like..... | \$1.00 |
| 2 1/2 lbs. Pure Ceylon Tea..... | 1.00 |
| 2 lbs Our Best 40c Coffee..... | .65 |
| 1 Qt. Pure Malt Vinegar..... | .25 |
| 2 lbs. S. W. or Bayon Brand..... | .25 |
| 1 Bot. Lee & Perrin's Worcester Sauce..... | .25 |
| 4 lbs. Rice, Sago or Tapioca..... | .25 |
| 2 lbs. Cleaned Currants..... | .20 |
| 2 Pkts. Seedling Raisins..... | .20 |
| 1 Bot. English Pickles..... | .25 |
| 2 Pkts. Corn or Washing Starch..... | .30 |
| 1 Pkt. Gold Dust or Belpise Washing Powder..... | .25 |
| 1 Tin Spice, any kind..... | .10 |

ALL FOR \$5.00

There's scarcely a section of Vancouver island to which parcels of Groceries are not being despatched daily by us. If your practice is to shop by Mail, you'll find it profitable to possess one of our latest Illustrated Catalogues.

EVERYTHING GUARANTEED

Carne's CO-OPERATIVE Cash Grocery

P.O. Box 329 VICTORIA, B. C. Phone 586

Why Are Buchanan's Scotch Whiskies Popular?

Because of their uniform quality. Because the highest standard of excellence is always maintained.

Ask for..... BUCHANAN'S SPECIAL. BUCHANAN'S BLACK AND WHITE

The Two Leading Brands

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

MARCONI

The greatest opportunity ever offered to the American public for profitable investment is the

Marconi Wireless Telegraph

We court a thorough investigation of the company and the system. Securities of the American company have increased over 45 per cent. in value, in one year and the shares of the Canadian Company have advanced over 25 per cent. The increase in values during the next 12 months will be even greater. Call or write for further information.

MUNROE & MUNROE

Managers for the Marconi Underwriters

Canada Life Building, Montreal.
Broad Exchange Building, New York.
State Mutual Building, Boston.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry.

Time Table No. 58
TAKING EFFECT WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5.

Northbound. Leave.	Southbound. Arrive.	Northbound. Leave.	Southbound. Arrive.	Sat., Sun. and Wed.	Southbound. Arrive.
Victoria.....	8:00	12:00	Victoria.....	3:00	7:00
Shawnigan Lake.....	8:20	12:20	Shawnigan Lake.....	3:20	7:20
Duncan.....	11:00	10:02	Duncan.....	5:00	6:40
Ladysmith.....	11:57	9:10	Ladysmith.....	5:52	6:40
Nanaimo.....	12:40	8:20	Nanaimo.....	6:42	8:15
Ar. Wellington.....	12:53	8:00	Ar. Wellington.....	6:55	8:30

THROUGH TICKETS TO CHICAGO.

Via Westholm. Stage leaves Daily except Sundays, connecting with North and South bound trains. Double stage service Wednesdays and Saturdays, connecting with morning and afternoon trains. Fare from Victoria, Single \$2.40, Return \$3.60. THROUGH TICKETS VICTORIA TO ALBERNI.

Stage leaves Nanaimo Tuesdays and Fridays on arrival of train from Victoria. Fare from Victoria, Single \$5.20, Return \$8.05.

Extension rates in effect to all points good going Saturday and Sunday, returning not later than Monday.

GEO. L. COURTNEY
Traffic Manager



THE RING.

The Cove-Bennett Match.
The general opinion among all those who were fortunate enough to see the Cove-Bennett match at the Philharmonic Hall is that it was one of the most keenly contested fights ever seen in Victoria. Both men are clever boxers, and after the fast 20-round draw, nobody can doubt that the event was a success. This being so, it is interesting to know that the draw probably will be fought out here at an early date. Percy Cove returned to Seattle on Friday night, but is quite willing to return to try conclusions once more with Jockey Bennett. Prof. Bob Foster announces that the match will be brought off for sure, but he is not yet able to announce the date. Bennett has not left the city.

Kid Sealer to Fight.
Kid Sealer, a promising young boxer, who has been in the city for some little time, is in communication with Alvin's manager, and hopes to arrange a match at the Savoy theatre in the near future. Sealer is in good trim and his recent exhibition in the city have shown him to be a capable man.

The Britt-Gans Match.
San Francisco, Oct. 15.—The feather-weight champion pugilist, Jimmy Britt, who is matched to meet Joe Gans for the lightweight championship in a 20-round contest here on October 21, today began active training. Britt says he will meet Young Corbett in December, whether he loses or wins with Gans.

A Big Event in Sight.
New York, Oct. 15.—"Young Corbett" (Wm. Bowdler) and James Watson, of England, probably will meet within a few months for international pugilistic honor. White fights at 130 pounds, and is reckoned as best of his class in England.

Charles Mitchell, representing the English lad, has practically agreed to terms for the bout, and only the formal signing of an agreement remains to be done. A purse of \$10,000 and a large side bet will be the prize. It is expected the battle will take place some time in January next before the National Athletic Club of London.

A Draw in Spokane.
Spokane, Oct. 15.—Jim Burrows, middle-weight champion of Nova Scotia, and Jerry McCarty, of this state, have fought a draw here to a draw here, with men won on their feet and fighting well in the last round. Burrows fought on the aggressive throughout, while McCarty seldom changed from defensive.

Amateur Tournament.
Vancouver, Oct. 15.—The amateur tournament in the Pender Hall last night was a big success, and there was a large crowd present. There were five events, and, with one exception, all were fast and exciting, and the boys put up a clever exhibition.

The main event, between Professor Hornbuckle and Ackerman, the Australian giant, was fast, and both men displayed splendid ability. The bout went four rounds and the decision was given to Hornbuckle. The latter was the aggressor throughout, and he landed several hard blows. Ackerman, who was slow on his feet, and he found it difficult to land on his wily opponent. The decision was a popular one and was received with cheers by the spectators.

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The conclusion of the tournament Walter Jordan announced that he would bet \$100 that Ackerman could not stop him in four rounds. As the Australian did not respond, a meeting is improbable.

THE TURF.
Cambridgeshire Sweep.

Little more than one week is left the public in which to obtain tickets in Mr. Salmon's grand Cambridgeshire Sweep. Returns from outside agencies will be sent by mail, and the sale probably will close on the 23rd to allow time to make preparations for the public drawing on the 25th.

Investments are that the total amount invested will be large, and the prizes, of course, will be in proportion. Mr. Gilpin's Delanyau favorite in England, and Percy Wollaston, Jr., captain, Kenneth O. S. Schofield, vice-captain, Bernard Schweigars, secretary-treasurer, Henry G. Dalby, executive, Alex. McLean, T. B. Tre, A. Gillespie and H. G. Dalby.

HOCKEY.
Annual Meeting of the V. H. C.

The annual general meeting of the Victoria Hockey Club was held in Mr. Alex. McLean's office on Friday night. The club has bright prospects for this season. The team is expected to be the best the club ever has had, and it is thought the championship will easily be held, and the cup thus won for good. Practice will be held on the 17th and 18th. The meeting decided to accept the proposition for the lease of the Oak Bay grounds by the various sporting associations of the city.

The following officers were elected for the season 1904-5:
Hon. president, Mayor Barnard; president, George Gillespie; vice-presidents, Lt. Col. Wolfenden, C. E. Pooley, K.C., and Percy Wollaston, Jr.; captain, Kenneth O. S. Schofield; vice-captain, Bernard Schweigars; secretary-treasurer, Henry G. Dalby; executive, Alex. McLean, T. B. Tre, A. Gillespie and H. G. Dalby.

HOW TO GAIN FLESH
The life of food is the fat within it—the more fat the more real benefit from the food; that is why cod liver oil is a powerful builder of flesh.

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Well send you a sample free upon request.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

BASKETBALL.
The J. B. A. A. Meeting.

The J. B. A. A. basketball committee will meet at the club tomorrow evening and make arrangements for the season. All players are also requested to attend, as the policy of the club is to have a high and white mean to make a strong effort to regain the championship which they lost last season to the green-shirted stalwarts from Victoria West. It is remembered that the games between these two teams were the best of the series, and lovers of this fascinating sport may look forward to some equally good contests this winter.

ATHLETICS.
Centrals Win School Trophy.

The deciding competition for the Swinton challenge cup came off yesterday at the exhibition grounds, and resulted in a win for the Centrals school, the pupils of which scored 28 points, South Park school came next, with 23, North Ward school 11 and Victoria West 6. The events which completed the score yesterday were as follows:
Long jump, open—Guy Morley, Centrals, 17 feet 1 inch; Herbert Thompson, South Park, 16 feet 4 inches; Stanley Bennett, Centrals, 15 feet 2 1/2 inches. There were but five competitors.
Long jump, for boys under 14 years—W. R. Meyers, South Park, 14 feet 4 inches; Charles Carter, Centrals, 13 feet 10 inches; F. C. Pauline, 13 feet 3 inches. Four completed.
Open race, 440 yards—Guy Morley, Centrals, 1:10; Herbert Thompson, South Park, 1:12; S. Berkman, Centrals, 1:13. There were five starters. The Victoria West boys did not turn up yesterday.
At an early date it is intended to hold a public meeting at which the cup will be presented, as also several medals won in connection with the recent exhibition. The Centrals school boys are proud of their cup, and admit that their opponents gave them all they could do to secure it.

WRESTLING.
McLeod vs. War Eagle.

Vancouver, Oct. 15.—Articles of agreement have been drawn up and signed by J. McLeod, manager for War Eagle, the Blackfoot Indian, and Dan Stuart McLeod for himself, whereby a match was arranged at catch-as-catch-can wrestling between War Eagle and McLeod.
The terms are that the Indian is to throw McLeod three times in the hour, failing which, or if McLeod gets a fall, he loses the match. War Eagle is a big fellow, his weight and dimensions as follows: Weight, 250 pounds; height, 6 feet 2 inches; chest measurement, 51 inches; arm, 25 inches in November. The match will take place at the Vancouver Opera House on October 20.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.
Cornwall's Team Won.

J. Cornwall and P. A. Macrae picked up the Caledonia grounds yesterday afternoon, and after a very interesting struggle victory rested with the former, the score being 5 points (1 goal) to 3 points (1 try).
The ground was in good shape and the field was dotted with white and black, a sprinkling of miscellaneous colors. Each captain had a full team, which made the match the best held here for several seasons. The players were evenly matched, and the boys put up a clever exhibition. The main event, between Professor Hornbuckle and Ackerman, the Australian giant, was fast, and both men displayed splendid ability. The bout went four rounds and the decision was given to Hornbuckle. The latter was the aggressor throughout, and he landed several hard blows. Ackerman, who was slow on his feet, and he found it difficult to land on his wily opponent. The decision was a popular one and was received with cheers by the spectators.

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No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.



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VANCOUVER . . . R. B. ELLIS
NANAIMO . C. PHILLIPS-WOLLEY
NEW WESTMINSTER, J. D. TAYLOR
KOOTENAY . C. H. MACKINTOSH
YALE-CARIBOO . . M. BURRILL

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FIGURES TELL THE TALE

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Daily Average, 1903 3695
Daily Average, Sept. 1903 3726
Daily Average, Sept. 1904 4475
Oct. 15th, 1903 3620
Oct. 15th, 1904 4278

Circulation books open to all.
Advertising contracts made on this basis.

MISRULE IN THE YUKON.

The interview, which appeared in the Colonist yesterday morning with Mr. C. M. Woodworth, is worthy of perusal by every elector. Mr. Woodworth is and has been a prominent barrister in Dawson City. He is a man of good standing in every respect, and, therefore, his statements can be accepted with confidence. He is not a political agitator, and apart from his desire to see the country properly governed, has no axes to grind. Moreover, Mr. Woodworth has documentary evidence in his possession to prove every statement he makes. Mr. Woodworth by letter and personally laid the grievances before the members of the government at Ottawa. He was referred to Mr. Sifton as head of the Interior Department to whose tender mercies the good of that country has unfortunately been committed. Mr. Sifton, although he stayed a week or ten days in the shadow of the Minister's office, refused to see him, and issued orders to his clerks that Mr. Woodworth was not to have access to documents, letters or papers of any kind, or to have copies of the same. He was even refused copies of the Orders-in-Council under which the country is governed. Mr. Sifton has the most perfect system of communication with the Yukon, almost daily advice, and is, therefore, in a position to circumvent all comers, who seek redress or reform. The revelations made by Mr. Woodworth are simply a confirmation of the more general complaints which have been so frequently made and without avail. Yukon is, in an enlightened age and under responsible government, almost exactly in the position of the remote provinces of Russia in which Heaven and the Czar are very far off, and the local autocrat is supreme. The Siftonian clique, which is responsible for this state of affairs, is rapidly growing wealthy. Some of the circle are alleged to be millionaires, and have palatial residences, private yachts, well-stocked tables, summer houses and all the other paraphernalia incident to opulence. The \$250,000 which was screwed out of the liquor business, at the rate of from \$2 to \$8 per case for "take off," went somewhere and to some one. Can we guess where? The prospectors and miners, on creeks affected by concessions, have been worried by vexatious lawsuits about water rights and the like until they have left cursing the country and the government and all their works. The whole territory is in a state of uncertainty as to what the Government will do next, as every mining claim in the country can be attacked on some pretence. New regulations in the interest of the clique are being issued from time to time. When men like Mr. Woodworth leave their business and their interests and go out of the country there is something very rotten in the state of affairs. He is only one instance in thousands. A population of 20,000 has dwindled to about four or five thousand, despite the fact that the country under proper government would have just entered the initial stages of development.

What all this means to British Columbia and the rest of Canada is shown by Mr. Woodworth in the following taken from his interview:

"Now this has an application to Vancouver and Victoria. Hitherto we have tried in vain to show you people that the misgovernment of the Yukon has cost us millions of dollars annually. If the Dawson territory for the year 1903 was a little short of six millions of dollars, that being undoubtedly so, the value of the imports for the years 1899, 1900 and 1901 must have been from eight to ten millions of dollars annually. If the Dawson territory and fifty million dollars annually. This trade should naturally be carried on through Vancouver and Victoria. Canada's total exports to the United States, apart from Yukon gold, was about fifty million dollars annually, or but little in excess of what should be the normal value of Yukon imports. Yukon pays for her imports in gold; United States by barter. Any two Canadian cities would be rich if they controlled the

whole of the export trade to the United States. Vancouver and Victoria are being robbed of a better trade in order that Sifton and his minions may despoil a golden territory, drive the inhabitants out and grow rich. Canada's best but not largest trade should be the Yukon. The largest trade of her Pacific coast cities might in point of profit, at least, be the Yukon trade. What are you going to do about it?"

OUR TREATMENT BY THE DOMINION.

It has been pointed out that Colonel Prior on several occasions drew the attention of the House of Commons to the large payments by the Province on account of the Dominion for which no adequate return had been received.

To show that our representatives both in the Senate and Commons were alert in the matter, Senator Macdonald in 1900 made a speech, from which the following statement is taken:

The comparison is made between Nova Scotia and British Columbia as being the two Provinces most similar in the natural products of the mine, forest and fisheries, although the former has nearly three times the population of the latter. The volume of commerce shows, by taking the shipping of the two largest ports in the Dominion—Quebec and Montreal—how British Columbia stands by comparison. The tonnage of those two ports last year, ships with cargo and in ballast from all parts of the world—was 1,767,190 tons, and of five ports in British Columbia 1,867,604, showing a difference in favor of British Columbia of 100,414 tons.

Exports for year ending June, 1899—Nova Scotia, exports \$11,480,120
British Columbia, exports 14,749,032

Difference in favor of B. C. \$3,268,912
Imports for year ending June, 1899—Nova Scotia, imports \$7,425,140
British Columbia, imports 8,687,432

Difference in favor of B. C. \$1,262,292
Revenue from all sources for year ending June, 1899—Nova Scotia, revenue \$900,218
British Columbia, revenue 3,184,023

Difference in one year in favor of British Columbia \$1,283,805

Senator Macdonald also referred to the amount of business done in money orders. He called attention to the short-sighted policy of the Government and its unjust and unfair treatment of British Columbia, which had been contributing in the ratio of three to one as compared with other Provinces. In the previous year, he pointed out, the Province contributed nearly two millions in excess of what it received for all purposes.

In the same year Colonel Prior presented a similar set of figures to the Commons. Our Liberal friends are open to the challenge to show wherein their representatives ever championed the cause of British Columbia for better terms.

Mr. Geo. Riley and Mr. Macpherson, of Vancouver, are just now running races with each other to show how much each has done for his respective constituencies in the way of dredges, and sidewalks, etc., etc., but while all the appropriations put together would not exceed a few hundred thousand dollars, they have watched on an average over \$1,500,000 go to the Dominion annually, for which we got no return at all. Little thanks to Mr. Riley or Mr. Macpherson or the Liberal Government for a few sops back out of the millions we pay to the Dominion Treasury. We have been fed by these worthies through a spigot, while the bung hole is wide open. That is the character of the statesmanship for which our admiration and support are asked.

HON. MR. BLAIR ON THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

This is what Hon. A. G. Blair said in his speech in Parliament about the Government's Grand Trunk Pacific scheme:

"I maintain that there is no necessity, there is no reason, there is no justification, there is no object, good or bad or indifferent to be attained. Yes, it is absolutely useless. It is a total and absolute waste of public money. It is not only a destruction of the latter colonial Railway, but it is a sheer, unjustifiable squandering of the public money."

Mr. Blair is the gentleman whom the Laurier Government recently appointed to the position of chairman of the Railway Commission, the highest salaried office in the gift of the Dominion Government. It is a position requiring special knowledge of railway matters and by appointing him to that position the Government has declared that he possessed such knowledge. Indeed, in defending his appointment to that position, Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared in Parliament that Mr. Blair was the best informed railway expert in Canada. In view of these facts, his opinion given above should be weighed carefully by every elector of this Province.

We know that Mr. Blair, while Minister of Railways, made a careful study of the question of a transcontinental railway before he wrote his famous memorandum to the Government advising the extension of the Intercolonial westward to the Pacific as a Government road. And it is worthy of note that just what Mr. Blair so ably advocated in that memorandum is what R. L. Borden, the leader of the Opposition, is asking the people of Canada to sanction and approve of by their votes in the forthcoming election. Neither Mr. Blair's scheme nor that of Mr. Borden includes the construction of a road through the rough, rocky, barren and uninhabited wilderness from Winnipeg to Quebec, nor from Quebec to Moncton, where there is already a first-class road built and owned by the Government. Well might Mr. Blair characterize that part of the scheme as "a sheer unjustifiable squandering of the public money."

What he advocated in his memorandum was the extension of the Intercolonial westward to the Pacific. This would have given that road connection with the wheat-growing districts, and also have made it a part of a vast transcontinental system. In that way the Intercolonial would have become as profitable as is the eastern part of the Canadian Pacific. Now most of the western business is gathered up by the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk, and the Intercolonial gets but very little western traffic.

It is worthy of note, too, that what Mr. Blair advocated in his memorandum, and what R. L. Borden now proposes is precisely what the Grand Trunk people wanted to do—to extend their system westward to the Pacific. They did not want to have anything

.....BUILD UP THE CHILD.....

Your child has just commenced school for the winter term. Is he strong enough to withstand the strain of the close confinement and mental exertion of school life? Is he free from the possibility of Wet Feet and catching cold from draughty rooms? FORTIFY YOUR CHILD with good, nourishing food, improve his general health with a GOOD TONIC. We make a specialty of CHILDREN'S MEDICINES; we study their wants and ailments, and in compounding medicines for their use, we use scrupulous care and the best drugs obtainable. Our "CAWTHILLS" will relieve that troublesome cough and will not upset the most delicate child's stomach. WHOOPING COUGH is shorn of its terrors if CAWTHILLS is kept in the house and given regularly. Let us become acquainted. Come in and bring your child with you; we like to know the future Victorians.

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And balance monthly or quarterly to suit purchaser, will buy a good cottage, in James Bay section, close to car line. The price is only \$1,100. Let us show it to you.

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to do with that hybrid monstrosity through the wilds of northern Quebec. They refused to build it, and would probably have refused to operate it, but Mr. Wade, one of the Nova Scotia members, told us in his speech in Parliament that they had to consent to do so or see their whole scheme defeated in Parliament by the Maritime Province Liberals. As one of the results of this hold-up on the part of the Maritime Province Liberals, Mr. Wade is now chairman of the commission for constructing this eastern section, at a salary of \$8,000 a year, with a private secretary, and other accessories. On the other hand, we find the Liberal newspapers in the Province of Quebec now claiming support for the Government on the ground that "Sir Wilfrid's railway scheme means \$50,000,000 to be spent in the Province of Quebec, while Borden's scheme means nothing for Quebec."

Fifty million dollars seems a good deal of money for the people of Canada to pay to enable Sir Wilfrid Laurier to carry the Province of Quebec, but that is about what this scheme amounts to, and it is difficult to understand how any man of common sense outside of Quebec can defend such a scheme. No wonder Ontario is up in arms against it. To such an extent is this the case that even Sir Richard Cartwright did not dare to show his head in his old constituency, and is seeking the seclusion which a seat in the Senate grants.

In the meantime, it might be well for patriotic Liberals in this city and Province to ask themselves if the support of Quebec is worth to the party the price Sir Wilfrid Laurier proposes to pay for it.

The Colonist is in receipt of copies of resolutions purporting to have been passed by the "Yukon Territorial Liberal Association." The one is devoted to the abuse of W. F. Thompson, editor of the Yukon Sun, the organ of the larger Liberal faction in the Yukon; the other deals personally with Mr. Lancy Hibbard, who we believe to be a reputable merchant of Vancouver, but lately of Dawson. The resolutions denounce these gentlemen in the severest terms and accuse them of making maliciously false statements about the country. In other words, the crime of which they are guilty is that of criticising the Congdon administration of the Yukon, and in that respect we cannot be expected, in view of the actual state of affairs in that country, to sympathize too strongly with the "Yukon Territorial Liberal Association" in its present affliction. Moreover, we do not feel called upon to publish such libelous statements as the resolutions contain, without having some better assurance of their truth. Even if the Colonist were a Liberal paper, it would not feel justified in giving them publicity. We have seen the telegram signed by T. W. O'Brien, president, T. D. Patullo, secretary, and Elgin Shoff, treasurer, of the larger Liberal Association of the Yukon, saying that the Thompson telegram and the Hibbard interview were true in every substantial particular. These gentlemen are old-time Liberals, who probably never voted for a Conservative in their lives. They are not Sifton Liberals, however, and hence the misfortune of being under the ban of the "clique." If Liberals who criticise the Congdon administration are subject to such villification for the expression of opinion, we have an idea that the Yukon cannot be a very comfortable place for Conservatives or Independents.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

COL. PRIOR'S DEMANDS FOR THE PROVINCE.

Sir—You report me as having said at the Liberal meeting on Friday night that Col. Prior in 1901 asked the Dominion government for \$50,000,000 to be handed over to the province. Col. Prior did not ask for anything of the kind, and I did not say that he did.

CHARLES H. LUGRIN.

October 15.

VICTORIA AS A MANUFACTURING CENTRE.

Sir—In reading the columns of your paper this morning I noticed that the secretary of the Tourist Association of the city wants information as to the different industries that need help.

Now, Mr. Editor, it would take up too much of your valuable space to discuss this matter, but if you will allow me to give a few hints on that matter I will do so in brief.

If our Tourist Association had taken stand sooner, the questions would need no comment. What has Victoria done to foster trade and manufacturing? Nothing. He says that all new industries that have started within the last few years are doing well and flourishing. What about the old? I think, Mr. Editor, that our secret-

tary has not acquainted himself with the manufacturing industries that have come up in late years, but has thrown all energies in the tourists, while our mechanics are suffering at home.

Sir, I am all very well to travel and preach about the beauties; but what has been done to keep our shops and men in employment? Look at our wonderful resources, looking for capital, anything and everything. Gentlemen have come here looking for investment, but what has been the result? Gone away disgusted.

First question—What new business could be carried on profitably? That is a big word, and somewhat has been solved.

Second—What existing industries are capable of development? Answer—Look around and existing evidence will show.

Third question is too absurd to answer, as the existing circumstance is too glaring to the man of capital.

I would suggest, Mr. Editor, that the Tourist Association call a meeting of good, common sense men (mechanics)—not men who have been brought up in luxury and offices, but men who have had practical experience, and men who have no axe to grind. Then you will find that there will be no need of inquiry as to our needs.

Not long ago it was mentioned that Victoria was to be kept for a tourist resort. I am pleased to see our association open their eyes to the need of factories and help our people that are here as well as those to come.

I will now thank you for the space and trust that at no distant date we will see Victoria a large manufacturing centre.

JAMES TOWNSELEY.

FROM THE BRITISH COLONIST 1859.

October 16.

It being contrary to custom, if not to law, to work on Sunday, the launch of the new steamboat was deferred till 2 p. m. tomorrow.

Yesterday the much-talked-of duel assumed first a triangular character; late in the day, however, it took a quadrangular form.

At the last sitting of the assembly, Mr. Sklmece gave notice of a bill for the incorporation of a gas company.

On Saturday night last ice was formed a quarter of an inch thick.

T. Harris, Esq., has received the following letter from Rev. Edward Gridge: "I beg to acknowledge through you the receipt of the sum of fifty-eight pounds (\$58) as a donation to the Royal hospital from the patrons of a ball lately given at Victoria. In aid of that institution. While feeling it necessary to ask permission to request that no inference be drawn from this acknowledgment as to any opinion of mine personally on the general subject of such entertainments, I have at the same time, as secretary to the committee, to acknowledge the kind interest thus manifested in the welfare of the hospital and the liberal support contributed to its funds at a time when so much needed."

IN WOMAN'S FAVOR.

Few treatments stand so high in woman's favor as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. This is not only because of the extraordinary control which this preparation has over diseases and weakness peculiar to women, but also because of its power as a tissue builder. By weighing yourself while using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food you can prove that new flesh and weight is being added to the body.

Lifeguard Soap—Disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

It is Fashionable.

Society leaders tell us that the use of perfume is coming into style again, and that during the coming season it will be used more than ever.

The following list contains some of the newest and most popular odors:

Colgate's "Dactyls" in bulk.

Colgate's La France Rose, Jockey Club and Musk in bulk, 50c. oz.

Pharad's Carnation Pink in bulk, \$1.00 oz.

Guérin's "Jockey" in bulk, \$1.00 oz.

Roger & Gallet's "Vera Violet," Heliotrope and Lilac, \$1.00 oz.

Piver's "Trafalgar Incense" and "Hedra," \$1.00 oz.

Edithson's White Rose, 75c. oz.

Many other kinds, too.

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DRUGGISTS,

S. E. Cor. Fort and Douglas.

MRS. RUSSELL BOULTON,

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Royal College of Music

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Classes re-open after August 20 in Piano, forte, Theory and Harmony.

Pupils prepared for University Exams. For terms and further particulars apply 152 FORT ST., CORNER VANCOUVER.

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Government and Broad Streets,

VICTORIA, B. C.

A Brilliant Showing of New Hats for Women

It has been a constant succession of exhibition days since our first announcement of Autumn Millinery. Each day finds a new collection coming forward, and each day's collection seems to overtop in beauty the productions of the day before.

White hats are in high favor this season, and there seems to be no end to the wonderful possibilities of the trimmers in producing them in beautiful and original effects. There is something new to be seen each day in our Millinery Store.

Winter Overgarments for Women

The Spencer collection of Women's Coats and Wraps is distinguished not alone for the variety, but still more for the exquisite character of the garments displayed.

The Wraps that came from Europe are made exclusively for us, we only bring over one or two of a kind.

The variety on view at the

Sale of Lace Curtains Monday

On Monday we place on special sale, 65 pairs of fine Nottingham Lace Curtains, ranging in price from \$5.00 to \$9.50. Monday, \$3.75 pair.

present time is most lavish. This assortment applies to both the elaborate garments and those for every day wear.

Values, \$8.50, \$9.50 and \$10.00. Tissues and Black Face Cloths. Monday, \$5.00 each. (See Government street window.)

Women's Outside Skirts

Values, \$8.50, \$9.50 and \$10.00. Tissues and Black Face Cloths. Monday, \$5.00 each. (See Government street window.)

SOLID Oak Tables

Value, \$3.50

Monday, - \$1.00



The Following Good Values Shown in the Dress Goods Dept. Monday

Mixed Dress Tweeds, 46 inches wide. Price, 50c. yard.
Grey Mixed Tweeds. Price, 65c. yard.
Black Homespun, 54 inches wide. Price, 60c. yard.
Black Serge, 54 inches wide. Price, 60c. yard.
Plain Cloths, colors red, Navy, fawn, green, cardinal. Price, 50c. yard.
Medallions for Blouses, 1 1/2 yds. 50c. yard.
Fancy Nun's Veiling. Price 50c. yard.
French Foulards with silk embroidered spots and figures. Price, \$1.25 yard.

Some New Draperies

Every housekeeper is interested now in making the home look attractive for the winter season. Our stocks are at their very best, both as to Lace Curtains and heavier hangings for both windows and doors.

Lace Curtains Irish Point

The new patterns are very attractive. Price, \$7.50 to \$25.00.

Renaissance

Among the new arrivals you will find excellent choosing at \$4.50, \$6.75, \$7.50, \$8.75 and \$9.50.
Point d'Arate—In their deep, rich, even color, with handsome hand made lace work. Price, \$11.75 to \$50.00.

The Real Test is Wear

Shoe merit cannot be judged by the adjectives in an advertisement. To buy merely on the strength of a dealer's rhetoric would be like electing candidates to office on their own recommendations.

The real test in both cases is merit. The shoe that has already shown merit is the one most likely to do so in the future.

Spencer's Reliable Shoe for Women

\$3.00 a pair, are the nearest to the goal of perfection in fit, durability and style.

Under every condition and use they have satisfied the most particular customers.



Buster Brown Suits

—FOR—

Small Boys

One of the new styles this season.

Price, - \$4.50

EDUCATIONAL.



This shorthand was invented by practical reporters. It is reliable, thorough, and may be read like print. The first three lessons enable you to make private notes, and the ninth lesson to correspondence. It takes but 10 minutes for a lesson, then take home to study. Pupils can stop at any time they want to get on. Shorthand lessons by MAIL are quite easy.

The Oliver Machine is \$125 on the other side. We sell at \$97. The reason is, it is made in Canada. It rules lines, and writes in any color. Has pretty type; is strong; the work is at sight, and it has a thousand charms.

Please come in and see it, or send 2 cents for a pamphlet.

Sole Agents for Vancouver Island, the 20th Century Business Training Company, Limited.

P. O. Box 170, Victoria.

TYPEWRITING is taught at the Studios and by MAIL. We forward lesson sheets to teach you the correct fingering. Write saying the machine you have, or if you wish us to supply a new or second-hand one.

Booklet and Terms Free on Application.

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ST. HELEN'S HALL

A Girl's School of the Highest Class

Corps of Teachers, Location, Building Equipment—the Best. Send for Catalogue. Opens September 15, 1904.

TO HUNTERS

The shooting season for pheasants and quail of all kinds (EXCEPT BOB WHITE) will open October 1. We have a full line of Shot Shells of all the standard makes. Gun Repairing of all kinds executed on shortest notice, and Satisfaction Guaranteed. ALWAYS BRING YOUR GUN TO A GUNSMITH FOR REPAIRS.

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CLIFF SONS, Proprietors,

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New Peel! New Peel!

Best quality Lemon, Orange and Citron Peel, 2 lbs. for 25c.
Re-cleaned Currants, 3 lbs. for 25c.
California Seeded Raisins, finest quality, per lb. 10c.
Whit's Mince-meat, 2 packages for 25c.
Fresh Shipment Coconut (bulk), per lb. 25c.
Try our Zinfandel Claret and Pure Native Port Wine, per bottle 25c.

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CURTISS & HARVEY'S CELEBRATED AMBERITE CARTRIDGES

SMOKELESS AND BLACK SPORTING GUNPOWDERS

For Sale at All Gunsmiths.

WHOLESALE BY

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Victoria and Vancouver

Excelsior Meal or Egg Producer

The Greatest Feed for Poultry on the Mar-keet. Is to be fed hot in morning.
The Sylvester Feed Co., - - 87-89 YATES STREET
Tel. 413.

Bark Wrecked in the South

All Hands and Captain's Three Daughters Lost in the Disaster.

The Sulitelma Was Built in Nova Scotia — Was Known in Victoria.

News of the wrecking of the Chilean bark Sulitelma, Captain Johann Petersen, a vessel that was in Victoria some time ago, was received by private letter in Port Townsend yesterday.

The letter, which came from Valparaiso, Chile, and was written in the language of that country, was received by Captain P. LaMont of the Chilean bark Emma Louise, now in that port.

The story as told in the letter is lacking in many details, but is sufficiently specific and from such a source as to ally all doubt as to its correctness. It appears that the Sulitelma sailed from Valparaiso a little more than two months ago in ballast bound to Anech, a small port on the southern coast of Chile. A hurricane came up a few days after the Sulitelma got away and a short time after that wreckage from the vessel was found along the rocky coast a couple of hundred miles south of Valparaiso. Not a soul was saved from the wreck according to the letter and there was at least eighteen souls aboard.

The Sulitelma carried a crew of fifteen, including the master, Captain Petersen had five grown daughters who generally sailed with him. A few years ago when on this coast, they were with him and a happy family they were. On this fatal trip two of them remained ashore but three went with him to a watery grave.

The Sulitelma was a vessel of 964 tons net. She was built in 1880 in North Glasgow, Nova Scotia, and she belonged to M. P. Pele of Valparaiso.

News of shipwreck and accidents of like nature is slow to reach the outside world from the South American coast. It seems that shipping men in those parts never take the trouble to wire anything of this sort and news is generally received by letter by some party interested in this case. Some months ago a similar accident happened on the Chilean coast and the news was received here in exactly the same manner.

SAILERS ARRIVE.

Anech From Callao and Desaix From San Francisco Await Orders.

Three sailing ships were towed into the Royal Roads yesterday. The British bark Anech, Captain Robbins, arrived there early in the morning from Callao in tow of the tug Hokyoke.

The British bark Linfield, from San Francisco, was towed in by the Lorne, which will take her up to Chemainus to load lumber destined for Melbourne.

The French bark Desaix, from Antwerp, was towed in by the Whiyada. She is expected to receive orders to load lumber at Portland for Australia.

Both the Anech and the Desaix are in ballast.

PRINCESS MAY IN.

Brought Number of Passengers From the North.

The Princess May came into port early yesterday morning from Skagway after a fine weather trip until the last day. She brought news to the effect that the last boat will leave White Horse on the Yukon on the 18th inst. There was a considerable quantity of ice in the Yukon when the Princess left Skagway and the water was unusually low. It was expected that a considerable quantity of cargo destined for the interior would be held over.

The Princess brought the following passengers to Victoria: Mrs. A. G. Smith and child, A. Schroeder, T. M. Ward, J. Prophet, B. H. Jordan, Rev. R. T. Maser, J. McLeod, D. R. Harris, T. Fawcett, G. Robert, W. Ware, William Stone, E. Wise, Mr. Falls and wife, A. Goldman, M. G. Goldman, Mr. McKenzie, E. A. Julian and W. Robinson and wife.

DECIDEDLY CONTRABAND.

British Steamer Inverness Carrying War Material to Japan.

The British steamship Inverness did not sail Friday morning, as was expected, says the Tacoma Ledger. At the last moment over 200 tons of cotton arrived for shipment and the vessel was held to take it.

The manifests, as filed yesterday, of the Inverness' cargo look like the invoice of an arsenal, for they include items of land, cotton and revolvers. Besides these shipments there are the steel rails destined for Japan, which would undoubtedly be considered contraband of war, and a number of cases of heavy machinery, and which may be anything from torpedo boat engines to torpedoes themselves.

It is quite evident that the Inverness will be very much wanted by the Russians, but as winter is coming on that

Good Organization of Conservatives

Energetic Committees at Work for the Election of Colonel E. G. Prior.

New Rooms Opened on Yates Street—Political Rumor Exploded.

The Conservative committees have buckled down to work, and from now to election day not a stone will be left unturned to secure the election of Colonel E. G. Prior. Another committee room has been opened on Yates street next to the Wilson hotel, pressure on the space available over the Army and Navy cigar store having necessitated this step.

In addition to the committee work an active campaign of public meetings and speeches has been set in motion. The ball will be opened at Temple's hall, on Victoria West, on Monday night. On Tuesday evening, the meeting will be held in the A. O. U. W. hall, at which Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper has agreed to speak. Other meetings have also been arranged at Oaklands, Chamber's hall, Spring Ridge, and North Ward school.

The secretary of the campaign reports that everything is going smoothly and successfully at the Conservative headquarters. Enquiry made in other quarters reveals the fact that the greatest harmony prevailing throughout the party and a conviction that victory is in sight.

During the week a rumor was afloat to the effect that, just previous to the nominating convention held by the Liberals in this city, C. H. Lagrin, one of the aspirants for the candidacy, approached George Riker and agreed to withdraw his name from the convention provided a promise were given that he (Mr. Lagrin) would secure the postmaster-generalship here in the event of the Liberals being successful at the coming elections. A reporter of the Colonist yesterday asked Mr. Lagrin if there was anything in this story. He replied that there was not the slightest foundation for any such rumor, and he could conceive of no reason why it had been started.

OVERCOAT AND RAINCOAT VALUES.

Messrs. B. Williams & Co. are showing a tremendous range of Raincoats and Raincoats this season, and as the entire stock must be cleared out before February 1st next, bargains in these lines may be looked for.

These coats have all been bought for this season and they are all made of the latest fabrics and cut in the newest style.

The new Belt Overcoat is the favorite this season, made with straight or vertical pockets and one button. The Raglan and Raglanlike Overcoats are still very fashionable and a great many lines of these are shown again for this fall.

Raincoats are always great favorites in this climate, and B. Williams show no less than twenty different lines made up with linings so that they really become "Rainproof Overcoats."

A great many lines of "Pull-Overs," or "Turtlenecks," are also shown, these being considered very stylish garments in the East and in the Old Country. The "Pull-Over" should appeal strongly to Victorians, as it is a distinctly English garment and is having a great run this season in London and New York.

All of these Overcoats, Raincoats and "Pull-Overs" will be sold at sale prices for cash, which means a discount of 20 per cent. or one-fifth off. This means that \$10 coats will be sold for \$8; \$12 coats for \$9.60; \$15 coats for \$12, and \$18 coats for \$14.40.

This discount is very large and it is only offered to enable B. Williams & Co. to make a quick clearance of their stock as the new Semi-Ready goods will arrive about the first of the new year and will be handled exclusively after that date.

Some 300 or 400 Men's, Youths' and Boys' Suits still remain to be sold, and the same discount is offered on these lines, viz.: 20 per cent., or one-fifth off for cash. All prices are marked in plain figures and the above discount is given in every instance when a purchase is made for cash.

Fifty cases of new Fall Overcoats, Suits and Pants just to hand.

FOOLS AND SOOTHISAYERS.

Fortune Tellers Who Swindle the Very Poor Should Be Punished.

From the London Spectator.

When fortune tellers swindle the poor and ignorant we would make them suffer smartly for it. Certainly the ingenuity of a professional fortune teller is in itself educative. The craft with which he swindles the poor is the same with which she pounces upon any lucky shot and the diplomacy which she uses to extort confessions are often magnificent.

Observe the rapt far-away look with which she asks you abruptly "Who is Ethel?" There is a possibility that you know some one of that name, in which case the odds are that you will afford her some clue for intelligent anticipations. If, however, you indignantly deny any such acquaintance she can always fall back upon the very safe statement that the name will be familiar to you later on.

Such procedure reminds us of the famous dodge of Disraeli, who, whenever he met a man whom he did not know but felt he ought to know, inquired suavely, "How is the old complaint?"

Playing this little comedy one day in Pall Mall he was met with the disconcerting reply, "Complaint? I never had an ache or pain in my life," whereupon he put his head on one side and said with a sympathetic sigh, "Ah, I meant the wife." The secret of the success of most charlatans is that, if they go on making a sufficient number of hits, some of them are bound eventually to hit the mark.

We remember the case of a clairvoyant who told a fair client that two good spirits were watching over her, and that their names were Juliet and Jane. The visitor stoutly declared that there were no such persons. But when she came home and told her mother of the episode she was reminded, to her amazement, that those were indeed the names of two sisters who had died in infancy.

Fortune telling, we should say, is a harmless pastime so long as it is not taken seriously. But what are educated and most respectable folk who take it very seriously? We are accustomed to pity Dr. Johnson because he could not pass a lamp post without touching it, but what shall we say of people who forego important enterprises on days which they imagine to be unlucky, who deliberately make themselves the sport of chance or resign their reason to designing adventurers?

We would not fly in the face of ancient beliefs, the origin of which may have been forgotten, nor do we forget that the founders of Thirteen Clubs have often perished miserably. But the person who really cares about omens, unlucky days, upsetting salt and all the rest should know that he is a fool.

It would seem impossible that the provincial government can survive the later revelations in North Renfrew. The confession of Mr. Harte that \$40,000 were spent by the Liberals in the contest must startle and shock the community. It is the crowning charge in the indictment laid at the door of the politicians in Queen's Park and the final demonstration of the necessity for a change of government in this province.

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Real Estate—Stores, Houses and Farms for sale and to let
Financial—Money to loan in sums from \$500 to \$30,000
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Canada Accident Assurance Co.; Plate Glass

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CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO'S

Are the Standard Motors for Power Purposes, from 1-6 h. p. upwards.

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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

The Canada Foundry Co., Ltd.

TORONTO, ONT.

EVERYTHING IN IRON LINE—ENGINES, BOILERS, STEAM PUMPS, STRUCTURAL IRON WORK, BRIDGES, WATER WORKS SUPPLIES.

Address, Box 744, Vancouver, B. C.

Water Glass Egg Preserver

Eggs preserved in WATER GLASS PRESERVER are of as fine flavor as when new laid, when boiled or prepared in any desired way. The season for cheap eggs is near, so ORDER NOW!

WATER GLASS is approved by GUELPH AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. One tin preserves 8 dozen; price 25c.

J. L. WHITE, & CO.
DRUGGISTS

80 and 82 Government St., near P. O.

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Rubber Tired Buggies and fine Livery Turnouts. Baggage, Furniture and all kinds of Freightling done.

S. J. HAGEN, Manager.

Telephone connection on premises.

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Corner Wharf and Johnson Streets.

Opened Under New Management

The above hotel has been thoroughly renovated throughout.

We are prepared to offer the best accommodation in Victoria for the money.

LOOK

Large, well-lighted rooms, with clean, sweet linen, at \$1.00 per week and up.

Free hot and cold water baths.

The best stock of Wines, Liquors and Cigars always on hand.

VAL H. WETMORE, Manager.

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The Importations for the first eight months of the year 1904 of

G. H. MUMM & CO.

CHAMPAGNE

Were 68,229 CASES GREATER by nearly

12,000 cases than the importations

of any other brand.

PITHER & LEISER

Sole Agents.

FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON TERRITORY.

What's New in Overcoats?

Everything. You never saw so much newness in the wardrobe before.

Styles are new: not extreme nor radical, but distinctively different from those of last year.

Patterns are different, too—and very attractive in their novelty and exclusiveness.

Fit-Reform fabrics are selected with the nice discrimination that assures them being sanctioned by the Canadian gentleman.

Aren't you ready for one?

\$12 to \$25

Fit-Reform

73 Government Street.

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Why Americans Lead in Electrical Engineering.

Technical Education the Keynote of American Success.

During the past two decades the development of electricity has included practically every department of modern industrial life, and the profession of electrical engineer has become certainly the most modern and in many respects the most universally important profession now open to young Americans. The electrical engineer is not only the man behind the electrical apparatus that yearly plays a more important part in developing our modern industries and operating our modern cities, but also the man at the side of it, eternally fixing wires, watching the evolutions of dynamos, installing new telephones, telegraphs, electric railways and lighting systems, or planning minute improvements upon those already in existence. He roams to sea on the liner or warship and dives under it in submarine vessels; he burrows into the earth to conduct mining operations and has planted its surface from one end of civilization to the other with his telephone lines and telegraphs; he lights our cities, propels our whizzing trolleys and is now beginning to fill the very ether itself with wireless messages.

All this of course has not been done since Franklin sent up his famous kite, hardly more than a century ago, and most of it—the entire profession of electrical engineering as something for hundreds of young men to take up as a life work—has grown up specifically in the last two decades. In 1883, for example, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in this city, graduated but two electrical engineers, while at present, twenty years later, there are in the neighborhood of 250 students studying electrical engineering in the Institute's courses and some 100 old graduates. This number is simply an important fraction of the sum total of young Americans now studying electrical engineering either in Germany or in the various technological schools that have developed in America, since electrical engineering began to assume its present importance. And within the last two years the Institute has erected an electrical laboratory that not only contains anything in Germany, but is said by experts to be in some respects superior; which means literally the present holding of the world's championship belt for the equipment necessary to electrical instruction.

Hence, therefore, one obtains an excellent opportunity to see the making of the man behind so many modern inventions and conveniences. In the earlier history of applied electricity he was inevitably a self-made product, a condition that has become practically impossible under the rapid development of electricity as a very useful handmaid of modern civilization and the consequent demand for young men who can take up its practical application with a sound working knowledge of its theoretical aspects. Few people except the electricians have any conception of the tremendous scope of this preliminary training. The telephone, to take a single familiar example, seems to most of

us a simple affair of transmitter and receiver, and we seldom pause to consider the miles and miles, of copper wire included in a first class telephone service. To the electrical engineer, however, all this copper wire is as matter of fact as the buttons on our own waistcoats, and he is equally familiar with the perfection and imperfections of the great switchboard that enables all the wire to be controlled and placed now at the service of one customer and now at that of another.

First of all the young electrical engineer must become acquainted with physics, mathematics and mechanical drawing. These are the three first essentials of knowledge that must be at the fingers' ends of either the mechanical, civil or electrical engineer. A working knowledge of physics is the foundation upon which humanity builds equally its whole superstructure of useful machines, its bridges, railways and various electrical systems. Mathematics he must know in order to make the never ending mathematical calculations involved in the practice of each profession; and drawing he must know in order to sketch the plans by which other workers carry out his ideas. Dry enough this beginning would appear to many persons looking back at their own school days, and dry enough much of it is. But the young engineer begins almost immediately to learn by seeing and doing as well as by hearing and reading, and a good half of his time is spent in laboratories, working out experiments for himself under the eye of an instructor or in examining real machinery and learning the exact application of theoretical knowledge. His lecture hours, moreover, are interestingly diversified in a fashion undreamed of twenty years ago, for they are sometimes illustrated by kinesthetic pictures, at other times by new pieces of machinery supported for the purpose from the big electrical plants, and at yet others by miniature working models, showing, for example, the lighting system of several adjacent cities from a single power house, the electric signals of a railroad, or the inner workings of a modern telephone system.

One of the most remarkable technical lecture halls in the world is undoubtedly the lecture room in Boston, almost in the shadow of Trinity Church, devoted to the future electrical engineers of the Massachusetts Institute. In this lecture hall, instead of the familiar desk upon which an instructor usually places the objects to illustrate his lecture, there are many planks of wood, raised in the presence of a small railroad, running across the place usually occupied by the lecture platform. These tracks are essential to a full development of the idea of illustrating a lecture by working models, for they enable the instructor, who often requires many hours of preparation, to be set up and tried in an anteroom, railroaded into the lecture hall before the lecture and out again after it without interrupting the course of other lectures that pre-

cede or follow. In this way the student acquires practically every form of modern electrical apparatus, as electricity is applied to large areas—such as the electric lighting or the power transmission of a large modern city—reduced to a miniature fac-simile; and an ordinarily dry lecture becomes as vital and interesting as the professional meeting of expert electricians. The lecture hall, moreover, is thus equivalent to several reasonably well equipped lecture rooms, and in order to work the different models, it contains connection boxes, water, direct and several kinds of alternating electric currents, as well as sewer connections and a suction duct instantly to remove the smoke or odor of any particular experiment. And a complete automobile, for example, can be carried into it from outside the laboratory building, by means of a ten ton crane moving the length of the large student laboratory, lectured upon before a class of students and then returned to its owner without disturbing the regular routine of the institution.

So much the future electrical engineer learns by lectures and class-room exercises, but quite as much of his time is given to study of a more practical description, in which he learns theory by applying it to practice. He becomes a worker in wood and iron in laboratories devoted to carpentry, blacksmithing and metal turning; in other laboratories he learns the secret of steam engines, and in others he learns the secrets of the dynamo, and finally in the big laboratory of the Technology electrical engineering department he performs for himself practically every detail of electrical operation. Clad in overalls and jumper he tests machinery under every possible condition, running the big permanent generators of the laboratory or testing the efficiency of lamps, transformers and motors. His main laboratory is a room some 200 feet in length and filled with permanent as well as movable electrical apparatus with which he becomes personally familiar. Connected with this main power room is a series of smaller laboratories in which advanced students work out their own special problems, on some important detail in the complex business of electrical engineering, this, of course, being the final touch to his "academic" training.

It is an interesting fact that in the making of practical electrical engineers the United States has always stood somewhat ahead of Germany, despite Germany's greater prestige and larger laboratories. The latest addition to the Technology laboratories, however, has given the country a school of electrical engineering that in its equipment for practical instruction, and in developing the electrical specialist, it is interesting to note that the Institute has also recently established in its school of graduation research facilities that make it possible for the American specialist to obtain on this side of the water opportunities for study similar in many respects to those for which he has had previously to make a pilgrimage to Germany.

EXPERIENCE WITH CEMENT.

In view of the amount of building being done by farmers in the way of cellars, stables and pens of various kinds, and the suitability of cement for such purposes, we quote an experience with the adamant substance. Recently, when viewing the redooring with plank of a frame stable, the statement was made by one of the party that "cement would cost very little more than plank, it would, if well put down, be indestructible, and would also keep the stable in a better sanitary condition, as the space underneath the planks, now almost a cesspool, in which the urine of years accumulated, would not be there." He added:

"How to use cement is the question I will answer first. Well-burned, heavy, finely-ground cements are the best. Loamy sand is a great enemy to good cement. Cement and lime should not be used together in the same mortar, as one sets by the formation of hydroxide, and the other by the formation of carbonate of lime; their setting being different, the effect of mixing them is the ruin of the mortar. Good cement must be mixed with sand, and the latter should be added little by little to the mixture. I built my walls ten feet apart, outside measurement, two and one-half feet high, then I filled in between the walls with two feet of dirt, turned it down well, so as to settle it, and then put in four inches of cinders, pounded them down well, and after fitting sills together every eight feet, I put on my cement three inches thick. I mixed my sand and cement four sacks of sand to one of cement. I used a box twelve feet long and four feet wide. My floor is forty-eight feet long and ten feet wide. I begin at one end, and use a piece three inches by three inches and a square trowel, and a straight edge, to lay forward about two feet at a time; then I put on my mortar, and use a thin piece of board to stroke it. I then trowel it down smooth. I put mine in one solid section, and it has been used three years, and there is not a crack in it."

"I am somewhat of an experimenter. I put in one door, using broken tile under the cement, instead of cinders. I began at one end and put down the tile, and then the cement, and the broken tile, cinders or broken stone will do under the cement. I put mine down rainy days; it is better to work cement in damp weather. It does not dry out so fast. The only tools needed are a hoe to mix the sand and cement, and a plasterer's trowel to smooth it with. It is not necessary to hire a workman; in fact, it is better to do the work yourself. My floor cost me only four cents a square foot. I used a clean coarse river sand; it is always sharp. I find it best to use very coarse sand. It might be well to buy cement at once, for there is liable to be a dearth of it. One of my neighbors paid \$1.25 per barrel of it, while I bought mine for \$2."

(Note.—If stored, it must be kept in a perfectly dry place, or it will absorb moisture, "cake," and lose strength.) "One will see that the expense depends largely on the man. This year cement cost me \$2.40 per barrel of the carload. I really felt proud of myself when I got my cement floor finished, and found that I had saved three-fourths of the entire cost, besides having something that would last always.—The Farmers' Advocate.

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ness for the danger we had passed, but neither the slide, nor all the excitement, was yet passed. Clear of this hell-troop work we shot around the spur of another mountain, always at railway speed, across a great gulch, and then a steep descent ahead of us. We lost the contour of the slide by a foam of water ahead of us, and the Indian, whose nerves were strung to the highest tension, called out, "A log across the slide, keep her straight!"

There was nothing else to do. To stop the canoe was impossible, to jump over the side was death, and ahead of us loomed like death; still, there is always a chance in the unseen, and, besides, there was no time for further thought, we were on it. As we rushed into the inevitable, we saw the water was passing over not only the obstruction in the slide, but over both sides also.

The canoe jumped the log safely, and we were running now in slower water and almost on a level again with the earth. Ahead I could see the river and knew that the end of the slide must be near.

The river at that season being low, the lip of the slide was fully seven feet from the water. We shot out into the air for a few moments and struck the river with a sound that echoed on the surrounding hills like a cannon shot.

The force with which the canoe struck the water was so great that the bark split from the side in the middle, and she began rapidly to fill. Luckily, the beach was close, and we managed to paddle ashore before she sank.

Here we lost the rest of the day, having to go back into the green country for a back patch, gum and roots to sew the canoe. It was late at night before we had her to water again, and again she had brought forth before my mind that sometimes the "longest way round is the shortest way there."

Yes, we had indeed shot the chute, but what foolishly rich had we not run? They told us at the mouth of the river (the oldest inhabitants) that it had never been done before in a bark canoe, and I have never heard of anyone emulating our exploit.

By questioning Mr. Cooney, the boom maker, I found the slide is one and a half miles long, and where the break occurred in the chute the crests were piled by the rocks below is one hundred and ten feet high.

I am pretty "nervy," but no money would induce me to again "shoot the Chute."

HAMPTON COURT GHOSTS.

The ghosts of Hampton Court cannot fail to interest the thousands of people who visit and revisit the old palace. Here are a few of them collected by "An Inhabitant," and included in an historical sketch of the palace, which forms one of the most attractive features in the September Treasury.

Katherine Howard, one of the wives of Henry VIII., is the best authenticated spectre. In the dead of night it is said one may still hear her "poor Queen" rush along the "haunted gallery" as she shrieks when the news of her sentence was brought, and still be amazed by her rushes when the guards are sent back to her room. One of the watchmen indeed, declared a few years ago that after hearing the rustle of a dress in the Long Gallery he saw a white hand beckoning him from the doorway.

Mrs. Penn, who lived in Hampton VI., has often appeared, but the story runs that she is only seen when some one of royal birth is to die in the palace, who limits her chances of showing herself in these days.

John Seymour may also be seen. He walks in the "Silverstick Gallery," with a lighted taper in his hand.

Near the Cardinal's Oratory on one occasion a party of young people were playing cards in a room the door of which was closed for several times. One of the players, tired of repeatedly shutting it, exclaimed, "If it is the Cardinal who keeps on opening the door, I wish that he would sometimes shut it again." Immediately the door closed, quite slowly and gently, to the great astonishment of the party.

According to tradition, the wife of James I. died in the palace as the clock struck 4 o'clock, and the superstitious declare that to this day the clock always stops whenever a resident dies.

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S. S. VENTURA, for Auckland, Sydney, 2 p. m. Thursday, Oct. 20.
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City and Farm

The social economist has been troubling for several years over the movement of men toward the cities. It has been a bad symptom, as he sees it, that the young man reared up to the hard work and dull sameness of the farm, the mere lights and movement and color of the city must have their attractions. The more adventurous of the young man may be sufficient impulse to send him into its maelstrom in search of fortune. But nevertheless the economist regrets that these things should be.

But this same economist might be asked what of the counter spirit which one may find in the city? It is not that there is a lack of men in material form running back to the country, but in Chicago today there are tens of thousands of men in comfortable salaries, positions of honor and wealth, who are earning something more than a living whose hearts are turning back with wistful recollections to the old farm. Some of these men are the sons of farmers, and some are the sons of the city, but all are men who are not content with the life of the city, and who are looking for a better life in the country.

The editor of a great newspaper told me recently that nothing which he could print attracted the attention in a metropolitan city like a story of marked success by some original adventurer upon a farm. A recent story showing how a young man had cleared the price of his new farm in one season's crop brought out letters of inquiry from all quarters, and anything printed in the paper in months. And naturally enough they were city inquiries from men who were anxious to return to the life of the country.

The economist will recognize that he cannot have the same measure of this disposition in the city to go to the country as he has in the country. In the city the man who is drawing a salary and who has nothing with which to invest in a farm, and who has no other means of livelihood, cannot go to the country. In the country, on the other hand, the young man who has no other means of livelihood, and who has no other means of livelihood, can go to the city. The economist will recognize that he cannot have the same measure of this disposition in the city to go to the country as he has in the country.

As a matter of stubborn fact, both sides to the economic position need to have a clearer understanding of the situation. Both the city man and the farmer have their delusions, which have come about in the most natural manner.

In the farm of a summer, for instance, the city man who goes for a visit naturally sees the farm at its best. It is the fruit, vegetable and egg and chicken season—the time when the farmer is at his best, and when the city man who goes for a visit naturally sees the farm at its best. It is the fruit, vegetable and egg and chicken season—the time when the farmer is at his best, and when the city man who goes for a visit naturally sees the farm at its best.

In winter in the city the process will be reversed for the country visitor. The city host and his family will give themselves up to the really hard task of plotting the country friend to the theatre and the places of amusement and interest. To the unaccustomed rural visitor the memory of the city life will be a pleasant one, and he will find the country life a pleasant one, and he will find the country life a pleasant one.

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Nutting in England

Rites and Customs of the Ancient Pastime — What the Poets Say.

In that halcyon era known indifferently as "once upon a time" or "good old days," to "go nutting" was almost a recognized national institution as to "go a-maying." It may, indeed, almost be conceded that the picturesque superiority of the former is more than counterbalanced by the greater enjoyment attending the latter. The weather, to begin with, is generally warmer. May Days as we know them now are seldom ideally inviting for sylvan excursions; there is not the same prevalence of dew or other moisture, which, whatever its charms as a beautifier, has a distinct and malignant potency in the cold-producing way; though blackberries are often in bloom, and such bearing-down pains it that inevitable association of nuts and thorns—and, incidentally, scratches—that impress itself with such painful insistence on the "nuthouse of the night." Old descriptions of country life was almost as eloquent over nutting as those of the more poetic sort do over maying. I came to be in a way a sort of conventional presentment of boyhood's pleasures. Browne in his pastorals describes how

A wandering boy sets out to gather nuts.

and sets to work generally in a businesslike manner, which contrasts strikingly with that other boy whom Wordsworth tells of in his "Nutting," and in whom we consciously see "the bark, the hero of his story." It is a profound truth beautifully expressed that "a boy's will is the wind's will, and the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts," but it is scarcely too much to say that the distinct opinion of most of us would be that if any youngster of our acquaintance philosophized and sentimentalized as that youth is represented as doing we should be inclined either to put the hazel nut to one of its best recognized uses or to hasten to the domestic medicine chest.

But nutting is by no means a unisexual diversion. On the contrary, in nine cases out of ten, when the rustic swain says or thinks, "I have found out a gift for my fair," the gift in question is a sprig of nut. Mrs. M. Ford, it will be remembered, tells us that from the time immemorial nuts have been a "dumb significant" in Arabian courtship. The subject is rather too wide to enter upon, but in this connection it is interesting to note the associations of nuts with love affairs. They

used to be one of the orthodox accessories of marriage feasts, and all sorts of ingenious theories, more bizarre sometimes than graceful, have been hazarded in explanation. A German custom still gives almonds to a bride and bridegroom, and in Italy nuts are always given to the bride and bridegroom.

In old Rome, it will be remembered, the bridegroom threw nuts among the crowd symbolical, it is suggested, of his abandonment of boyish amusements—another association of nuts with love. The phrase "Believing nuts" was the classical equivalent of our expression "To put away boyish things."

But more interesting to the young man and maiden of today who go nutting is the delightful institution known as nutting, to give the word one of its forms. As it obtains among the custom of philopene (philopene = philopene) as follows: When a nut with a double kernel is found he and she each eats one of the kernels. The one who, the following day, first says "Then join, Philopene," is entitled to a present from the other. The postscript is obvious: by one of possibilities. Another custom penalizes the one who first takes anything from the other without offering the prospective formula "I in thee join, Philopene," which is a very old custom, a double-kernelled nut has always a luck-bringing property. In some places the way to reward the offer of nuts is for the finder to eat one kernel and

to necessities undreamed of by the farmer forty years ago. The time is coming when the scientific farmer will force the man who doesn't believe in it either to the wall or into the system.

But—ways there will be the hardships of wind and weather in farm work. It may be years before the turning on of a steamroller will wear the farmer's body down. Years more will be required for even the country roads leading into the local markets to be passable for teams in all seasons. The telephone, the railway line have served to break much of the monotony of farm life. But with all its independence it is a confining life of hard work. Field help is harder and harder to get. Help in the kitchen and household work always has been most impossible to hold. There are the rush seasons, when between wind and weather and shade and shine, everybody must turn a hand to crop saving. There are troubles in the flocks and herds, where at least infinite patience is necessary, to say nothing of knowledge.

Man probably never will progress beyond the point when he is interested in planting and growing things from the earth. But it is well for him to know that not anybody can farm successfully, and certainly few of the elect in the field can conduct a farm without close application, the exercise of judgment and expert knowledge, and at all times with a dependence upon the seasons that makes the farmer seem at times a creature of the elements.

The British Postmaster-General's report for the year ending March 31 shows that the following mail matter was handled during the year:

Letters 2,537,000,000
Post cards 613,700,000
Halfpenny packets 820,400,000
Newspapers 174,800,000
Parcels 94,400,000

Total 4,200,900,000
The increase in letters was 7 per cent, of post cards 25.5 per cent. The picture post card is very popular in Great Britain.

New York, Sept. 24.—Many workmen have finished the task of turning Harbor Hill, the country residence of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, at Roslyn, L. I., into a fairytale. For the first time the house and estate will today be thrown open to the public. Mrs. Mackay does this for the benefit of the Nassau Hospital, at Mineola, in which both she and Mr. Mackay are interested.

More than 5,000 tickets have been sold, and Mrs. Mackay has now decided to admit visitors without tickets at 50 cents each, which sum will be collected at the gate house.

It is expected that thousands of persons will take advantage of the first opportunity to see the magnificent villa. The house is one of the most splendid of Long Island's costly homes, and since much has been printed about Mrs. Mackay's \$50,000 bath tub and other luxuries, a wide-spread desire to see the interior of the house has been evoked.

Only the lower floor will be shown. The entrance hall, a room about one

hundred feet square, done in Flemish oak, with massive columns rising twenty-five feet, is turned into a low Swiss cottage. There is a large booth in the middle, and around the walls numerous smaller booths, with thatched roofs. The music room, the conservatory and the dining room, all of which are immense, are reached by a series of flights of stairs. The main hall, which will be used today by palmists and fortune tellers and for raffish, etc. Portraits of Parker and Roosevelt will be sold at auction, following a miniature election, at which it will cost money to vote.

Mrs. Mackay wants to raise \$20,000, and she is going in for all kinds of games to catch the coins of her visitors. Many of her wealthy friends will attend and help the bidding.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont has contributed the cart and harness used by the Duchess of Marlborough when she was a child. A donkey has been substituted for the pony which the Duchess used, the pony having long ago passed to the land where all good ponies go.

Many nuts—Many pits—Nuts being nuts and pits standing for graves. In seeming contradiction to this is the belief that many nuts are a sign of an abundance of corn, a tradition probably associated with the old custom that obtained in Germany of sprinkling nuts in a cornfield at the time of sowing so as to insure fertility. Still stranger is the old saying that an abundance of nuts indicates a large birth rate, childless, and to say, among those whose beans, as the quaint old euphemism puts it, have not been asked quite the proper number of times. And all those who go nutting should bear in mind that it is not by some that a hazel nut carried in the purse is a powerful and in money making, and that to dream of gathering nuts—a not improbable result of a day spent in the pastime—is a prognostic of wealth.

If hazelnuts are the principal spoil, let the mystic character of the tree be borne in mind—low diviners of old held it in awe and esteem, how the Romans associated it with happy marriages, and how the pulchrous Queen of Fairydom has for her "chariot an empty hazelnut." If filberts are the object, let the gatherer ponder the way to reward the offer of nuts is for the finder to eat one kernel and

The Power of Will

There are few sayings so often quoted as "There is no such word as 'impossible' in my vocabulary." Whether the great man ever said it or not, it remains the highest testimony to belief in the supremacy of the will we have. "I will if I will!"—it seems a simple gospel of success. That it is able to supply proofs of its efficacy few will venture to deny. A little look around will bring many of its disciples before one—men and women so handicapped by surroundings, by fortune, by circumstance, that the mystery of their coming to riches or to fame can only be solved by their possession of an indomitable will.

The latest development of the belief in the power of the will is shown by doctors. Two French physicians have just written a book describing their treatment of disease by merely strengthening the will of their patients and giving them the desire and determination to get better. The treatment is entirely free from any suspicion of hypnotism or faith healing. Quite the contrary. In cures made by hypnotic suggestion the patient's will is entirely suspended while the more energetic one of the operator reigns supreme, and so far from the actions done while in the sleep strengthening the mind and repelling brain waste as well as bodily infirmity, it is well known that the effect of hypnotic treatment is often mentally injurious.

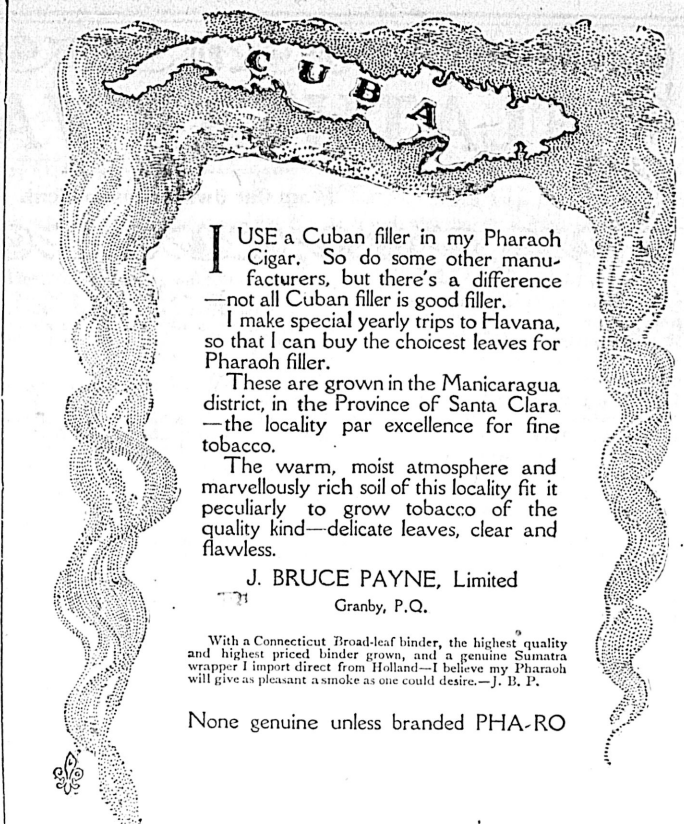
So evident, indeed, has this become that one famous physician has abandoned hypnotism in his treatment of nervous and mental diseases. For the tyranny of suggestion he has substituted the different influence of persuasion. I was interested in the accounts of the new experiment and departures in medicine, especially as there is so much in it that one's own common sense and observation seem to have already fathomed out.

There are few things more comforting in

illness than a good talk over its symptoms and its inconveniences. And do we not also know the difficulty of finding a sympathetic ear ready to listen to our jeremiads? Now, the first principle of this new school (may it soon be here) is that the doctor should take the place of a confessor, get at every detail as to the origin, the progress, and the present condition of the malady. He then confides to the patient that which has hitherto always been composed for a doctor's own private reference or for a consultant's information—viz.: a history of the case. Just think of the new and delightful sensation for a sick room of reading over the history of your own case.

But that is not all. After being put in full possession of all the pros and cons of your ailment you are brought into collaboration as to the remedies. If you need medicine you are told its constituents, its properties, and the effect it is likely to produce on your constitution. In a word, instead of being put "into the hands" of a doctor, you are made his auxiliary, you learn the why and wherefore of every thing connected with your illness; you are led to take, as it were, a professional interest in its progress, and that leads to the professional pride which renders you anxious to make a "good case" of yourself.

Perhaps here I had better quote the words of Drs. Canus and Pagniez, who have initiated this new principle: "We think," they say, "that many patients would be able to pull themselves together, and even cure themselves, did they know the exact nature of their illness; but being ignorant of it they often exaggerate; get to believe they are seriously ill and give themselves up to sickness as if they were fatally." A great change, certainly, from the cabalistic authority and the sibylline utterances which were considered the correct



I USE a Cuban filler in my Pharaoh Cigar. So do some other manufacturers, but there's a difference—not all Cuban filler is good filler.

I make special yearly trips to Havana, so that I can buy the choicest leaves for Pharaoh filler.

These are grown in the Manicaragua district, in the Province of Santa Clara—the locality par excellence for fine tobacco.

The warm, moist atmosphere and marvellously rich soil of this locality fit it peculiarly to grow tobacco of the quality kind—delicate leaves, clear and flawless.

J. BRUCE PAYNE, Limited
Granby, P.Q.

With a Connecticut Broad-leaf binder, the highest quality and highest priced binder grown, and a genuine Sumatra wrapper I import direct from Holland—I believe my Pharaoh will give as pleasant a smoke as one could desire.—J. B. P.

None genuine unless branded PHA-RO

"bedside manner" for the old fashioned doctor. Yet there is nothing new under the sun, this simple idea of a sick person assisting in his or her own cure, which it has taken a couple of Frenchmen several hundred pages to elaborate, has often been said by doctors when dealing with intelligent patients. One doctor in particular whom I know, without ever thinking of claiming any originality or system for his treatment, has been most successful with what he calls a logical and natural way of dealing with a patient. He lets a patient know as much of the pros and cons of the case as himself, is confidential as to the composition and action of his medicines, which, by-the-by, he uses sparingly, and a favorite phrase of his is "I have for you a medicine which I have." He made the curious request, however, that the judge should not make his secret known. And he gave as his reason that for years he had tried to work up a legitimate practice and always failed. He was on the verge of starvation when he resolved to see what he could do by posing as a quack. His success was so great that that feared prejudice which might arise through his patients finding out that the drugs they had from him were all compounded on the strict lines of the pharmacopoeia. Indeed, the love of being "dazzled," whether by silver tongue or a gilt card case, is so strong in human nature that simplicity in any art has generally the hardest fight for recognition.

The will cure, which we must call it for want of another name, though claimed to be helpful in all diseases, is particularly recommended for nerve troubles. This was granted and he proved that he had medical qualifications—and most excellent ones, according to diplomas from leading colleges.

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THE NOVEL IN FRANCE.

For the last ten years the novel in France has been almost purely social—studies of classes, developments of states of society rather than narrations of passion or adventure. And quite of late, under the influence of M. Anatole France the novel in the hands of the younger men has become philosophical, fantastic and erudite. But the psychological novel of which we heard so much about some twenty years ago, is dead as a door-nail.

A LITTLE ABOUT WOMEN.

A little musical education has spoiled many a good cook.

Many a girl is pretty simply by comparison with other girls.

As a rule a woman really enjoys being made jealous once in a while.

After a girl reaches thirty the family Bible disappears from the parlor table.

In marrying it is said people should seek the opposite complexion, but it is frequently impossible to tell whether women do so or not.

FOR SALE BY TENDER

Victoria Coöperage

The undersigned will receive, up to Wednesday, 24th October, 1904, tenders for the plant, tools, machinery, stock, and equipment of the Victoria Coöperage, Victoria, B. C., particulars of which can be obtained on application.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

ERNEST TEMPLE,
P. O. Drawer 613, Victoria, B. C.
Assignee W. H. Hemming's Estate.

NOTICE

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

The Officers of H. M. S. Egler give notice that they are not responsible for any debts incurred by Edwin Wareham, Ward Room messman of H. M. S. Egler.

NOTICE

All persons having clothing at the Tailoring and Dyeing establishment of the late T. W. PIERRE will kindly claim in inside of 30 days.

MRS. T. W. PIERRE.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Tenders are invited by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the erection of offices adjoining the new wharf in the City of Victoria. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. P. M. Rattenbury, Architect, Victoria, B. C., and at the office of the Division Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Vancouver. The Company reserves the right to reject any or all tenders, and to be addressed to Mr. Geo. H. Webster, Division Engineer, Vancouver, B. C., or on or before noon on Tuesday, the 25th day of October.

R. MARPOLE,
General Superintendent,
October 12, 1904, Vancouver, B. C.

\$25.00 REWARD

The above reward is hereby offered by the Corporation of the City of Victoria for such information as shall lead to the conviction of any unauthorized person or persons removing or tampering with any of the plates covering water meters, in permanent or other sidewalks, in any street in the city.

In addition to the said reward the informant, in the event of conviction, will be entitled to half the amount of fine imposed and paid, the minimum fine for each offence being \$500.00.

By Order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

FOR ALL KINDS OF

MACHINERY AND REPAIR

ENGINES, BOILERS, PUMPS, ETC., GO TO THE

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Office and Works, Pembroke Street, between San and Government Streets, opposite City Works.
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THE BLUES

Don't Wait Until Your Sufferings Have Driven You to Despair, With Your Nerves All Shattered and Your Courage Gone.

When a cheerful, brave, light-hearted woman is suddenly plunged into the state of misery, the BLUES, it is a sad picture. It is usually this way:

She has been feeling "out of sorts" for some time; head has ached, and back also; has slept poorly, been quite nervous, and nearly fainted once or twice; head dizzy, and heart beats very fast; then that bearing-down feeling. Her doctor says: "Cheer up; you have dyspepsia; you will be all right soon."

But she does not get "all right." She grows worse day by day, till at last she realizes that a distressing female complaint is established. Her doctor has made a mistake.

She has lost faith in him; hope vanishes; then comes the brooding, morbid, melancholly, everlasting BLUES.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound instantly asserts its curative powers in all those peculiar ailments of women, and the story recited above is the true experience of hundreds of American women, whose letters of gratitude we are constantly publishing.

Surely you cannot wish to remain weak and sick and discouraged, exhausted with each day's work. If you have some derangement of the female organism try the remedy that has restored a million women to health.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cheerfully recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to my suffering sisters as a perfect medicine for all female derangements. I was troubled with displacement of the womb and other female weakness. Had headache, backache, and such bearing-down pains I could hardly walk across the floor, and was very nervous. A friend advised me to try your medicine, which I did, and after using the first bottle I began to improve. I took in all twelve bottles of your Vegetable Compound, and have no return of my troubles. I am as well now as I ever was. I am more thankful every day for my cure. I know that your medicine will do everything that is recommended to do for suffering women."—MRS. DORA ANDERSON, North Muskegon, Michigan.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I want to tell you what your remedies have done for me. Before taking them I used to have a continuous headache, would be very dizzy, would have spells when everything seemed strange, and I would not know where I was. I went to my local doctor. He gave me some medicine, but it did not seem to do me any good, but after taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I began to improve at once. I can honestly recommend your remedies to all suffering women, and advise all to give it a trial."—MRS. HENRY SELL, Vaz Wyck, Wash.

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN.

If there is anything in your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. She will hold your letter in strict confidence. She can surely help you, for no person in America can speak from a wider experience in treating female ills. She has helped hundreds of thousands of women back to health. Her address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is free. You are very foolish if you do not accept her kind invitation.